The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5267. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Fifty Persons Killed by a Colliery Explosion in Belgium.

Reception of the Emperor Napoleon by the Authorities of Troyes.

A Financial Crisis in Spain Apprehended.

BELGIUM.

Horrible Colliery Accident in Belgium—Fifty-one Persons Killed.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 10.

Dispatches received announce another terrible colliery explosion at Jemmaphes, in the Province of Hainaut, in Belgium. Fifty-one persons were killed outright and a great number injured.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Reception at Troyes—His Speech on the Occasion.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 10.

The Emperor NAPOLEON on his return from Plombieres, stopped a short time at Troyes, the capital of the department of Aube, where he was received with great enthusiasm by the people. The Mayor, at the head of the members of the municipal government, waited upon His Majesty at the depot, and presented an address of welcome. The Emperor replied, thanking the Mayor, the municipality and the people for their warm demonstrations of affection. He expressed the hope that no untoward event would occur to disturb the peaceful progress of trade and agriculture, and concluded with the invocation, "God protect France."

The Emperor's speech was received with prolonged cheers and repeated cries of "*Vive l'Empereur*."

SPAIN.

The Disturbed Condition of the Country—A Financial Crisis Anticipated.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 10.

Accounts received daily from Spain represent that the disturbed condition of the country is leading to disastrous results. The latest advices from Madrid say a financial crisis is anticipated there.

Lieut.-Gen. JUAN PAZUELA has been appointed Captain-General of the Province of Catalonia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Fenian Prisoner Pardoned.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 10.

PIGOTT, one of the Dublin editors who was imprisoned for seditious utterances, has been pardoned. He will be set free after having served half of the original term for which he was sentenced.

TURKEY.

Arrival of Admiral Farragut at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Aug. 10.

The United States steamer *Frolic*, with Admiral FARRAGUT on board, arrived here a day or two since. The *Franklin*, the flagship, is at Lyra, one of the islands of the Grecian Archipelago.

GEORGIA.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Resignation of A. A. Bradley—His Eligibility.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 10.

The Senate to-day received a message from the Governor, acknowledging the receipt and acceptance of the resignation of A. A. BRADLEY, (colored,) Senator from the First District, and the issue of writs for an election to fill the vacancy. Mr. BRADLEY was entitled to the floor this morning to finish his defence, but resigned Saturday evening before the case was resumed. The Governor's message was received and the President decided that as BRADLEY had resigned there was no necessity for further action. An appeal was taken, and the day consumed in discussing BRADLEY'S eligibility. The Republicans declared that General Order No. 90, settled the question of eligibility, hence BRADLEY'S right to resign.

Mr. MINNALLY (Democrat) claimed that no power could deprive the Senate of the right to decide the eligibility of its members, and denied the right or power of the Governor to accept the resignation, and according to the laws and Constitution BRADLEY is ineligible, and cannot resign. He read Gen. MEADE'S order expressly stating that the matter of eligibility rested entirely with the Senate.

Mr. HIGBEE (Republican) raised the point of order that as the Senate had already acted on the matter of eligibility, it could not be now discussed.

Mr. MINNALLY denied such action, and said that the point taken by Mr. HIGBEE is out of order, because an appeal had already been taken from the decision of the Chair.

The Chair insisted on the point.

The yeas and nays were called, and the point lost.

Mr. HINTON (Democrat) followed in an address in support of the appeal from the decision of the Chair, and cited the case of Gen. SHIELDS in Congress, when his right to a seat was discussed. Mr. SHIELDS was a foreigner, and tendered his resignation, and that great expounder of the Constitution, DANIEL WEBSTER, argued, SHIELDS not being eligible, had no right to resign, and the Senate agreed with him.

Mr. CAMPBELL (colored) had the floor until the hour of adjournment, and refused to give way to a motion to adjourn until he was satisfied that he would have the right to the floor to-morrow.

A Writ of Quo Warranto Against a Coroner in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Aug. 10.

The new Attorney-General this morning brought before the new Associate Justice, Col. WILLARD, a writ of *quo warranto* against WALKER, the Coroner of the Richland District, holding office under the Provisional Government. WALKER'S counsel pleaded jurisdiction, denying that WILLARD was Associate Justice, that CHAMBERLAIN was Attorney-General, and that JOHNSON (Republican) was legally elected Coroner. The plea was overruled and the case continued.

The negroes are much excited.

Nothing definite was done in the Legislature to-day. In a session of over thirty days but five bills have been passed.

Fatal Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

HUDSON, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 10.

A man named CARMIL SANDERS, a resident of Oak Hill, aged fifty-four years, was killed on the Hudson River Railroad on Saturday afternoon, between the Catskill and Livingston Stations by the train due here at 4 o'clock. He was walking up on the down track, and seeing an extra train coming, stepped on the other track; at that moment the regular train came around a sharp curve and struck him, throwing him twelve feet into the river, breaking both his legs, bruising his head and dislocating his neck. The body was taken to the Catskill Station, where an inquest was held. The verdict of the Coroner's jury exculpated the engineer and officers of the train from blame.

VIRGINIA.

A Riot in Richmond—Attempted Murder of Negroes by a Democratic Crowd—A Mass Meeting Turned into a Negro Hunt.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Aug. 10.

An exciting disturbance occurred at the Democratic mass meeting held this evening at the lower market. There was a very large attendance of both whites and blacks. While Gen. OULD was speaking, he was interrupted two or three times by a negro seated at the window of a frame shanty near the stand. Several cried out "Dry up!" while others yelled "Let's pull the shanty down!" The negro persisted in his interruptions of the speaker, when the cry was raised of "Go for them!" and a rush was made at the house, which was bombarded with paving-stones. The crowd was thrown into a panic, and fled in all directions. Order was soon restored, but in a few moments another panic occurred from the same cause. The white men resumed their attack on the shanty, and wild cries of "Kill the d—d nigger!" "Hang him!" &c., were raised. The house was entered, and the inmates fled through the back doors and yard into the street, pursued by the whites, who chased them up Franklin-street, firing pistols at them, but without doing any injury. The wildest excitement prevailed, and there was every prospect of a serious riot. Several white persons were injured by brick-bats. Had the negroes stood their ground, there would have been bloody work. The Police soon collected in force, the blacks dispersed to their homes, and peace reigned. This is the first time the whites have attacked the negroes in Richmond. The excitement in the city is very great.

Associated Press Report.

RICHMOND, Monday, Aug. 10.

A political meeting of the Conservatives was held this evening at the Old Market, at which about 2,000 persons were present. Some negroes in a house near by interrupted the speakers, and a stone was thrown at the speaker's stand. The disturbers escaped under the darkness. Several pistol shots were fired at them. Tar barrels were lighted and the meeting proceeded.

The meeting, which lasted until after 10 o'clock, was assaulted at intervals with stones by the outside mob, until adjournment. A negro was found who was shot in the *melee* caused by the first attack. He is not mortally wounded. Two or three whites were arrested.

An Injunction Against a Virginia Railroad Applied for.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Monday, Aug. 10.

Adams Express Company have asked Judge UNDERWOOD for an injunction to prevent the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad from going into a Receiver's hands, as directed by the State Courts. The case is set down for a hearing on the 20th inst.

Suicide of a Teacher in Vermont.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Monday, Aug. 10.

Mr. CHARLES H. FARNSWORTH hung himself in the woods near this town yesterday. He was a professional teacher of penmanship from Lowell, where he leaves a family.

Outrages in Louisiana—Gov. Warmouth's Estimate of the Number Correct.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 10.

In support of Gov. WARMOUTH'S assertion that a hundred and fifty murders were committed last month in this district, and half of them in this State, yesterday's *Republican* contained two columns of extracts from and references to letters in WARMOUTH'S possession, detailing outrages in the country parishes from March last to date. These extracts do not show that either the civil or military authorities or Freedmen's Bureau took cognizance of any of these affairs.

Fatal Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 10.

CHARLES BENZINO, of Niagara Falls, a brakeman on the New-York Central Railroad, while on top of a car passing under a bridge in this city this morning, was struck by a beam, knocked off and killed. Mr. BENZINO was about 25 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. He was formerly a member of the Twenty-first Regiment of New-York State Volunteers.

The Fire in the Woods in Canada.

STAYMER, Canada, Monday, Aug. 10.

The fire which has been raging in the woods in this neighborhood for the past week, reached this place on Saturday, and destroyed eleven houses, the railroad station, and all of the Northern Railroad buildings. The track was badly damaged, and the culvert destroyed. A large quantity of lumber was also destroyed. The track has been repaired, and trains resumed their regular trips to-day.

An Editor Assaulted by a Clergyman in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 10.

Rev. JOSEPH C. LOVEJOY, a well-known Democratic orator, assaulted GEORGE FISHER, editor of the Cambridge *Chronicle*, this morning, in consequence of failing to extort an immediate apology from the editor for some sarcastic comments on one of LOVEJOY'S speeches. But three or four blows were struck, as FISHER made no resistance and retreated as soon as possible.

Hotel Burned at Crestline, Ohio—Three Persons Injured.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Aug. 10.

The Continental Hotel at Crestline, took fire yesterday from escaped gas igniting at a furnace. Three persons were seriously injured. The house and furniture were damaged to the amount of $1,000. There was considerable lost by theft from the boarders.

Two Men in a Sailboat Supposed to be Lost in Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Aug. 10.

Mr. TOWNSEND, a book-keeper, and Mr. KENNEDY, a druggist, were blown off the shore on Saturday in a small sailboat and are supposed to be lost. Mr. TOWNSEND is the son of an old citizen, and was celebrating his twenty-first birth-day.

Street Row in Boston—A Man Killed.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, Aug. 10.

In a street row yesterday between a party of Germans and Irish, a man named DANIEL SHAY, about 20 years of age, was fatally stabbed. A number of arrests were made.

Sinking of the Steamer Mattie Burnes in the Mississippi River.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Aug. 9.

The steamer *Mattie Burnes*, from Cincinnati for St. Louis, struck a snag four miles above Cairo, in the Mississippi River, and sunk in two minutes. She lies on the snag, and is in great danger of breaking up. No lives were lost. The value of the boat is not known.

MISSOURI.

A Broker Arrested for Overdrawing his Bank Account—Marriage of Mike McCoole, the Bruiser.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Aug. 10.

An attachment suit was entered yesterday in the Criminal Court against A. BLACK, of the firm of BLACK & Co., bankers and brokers of this city. Mr. BLACK, a day or two ago, drew from the National Town Bank $9,000, and shortly after it was discovered that he had overdrawn his account over $7,000, and was called upon to make it good. He replied that the money had been expended and he could not do it. An attachment was then issued and the bank taken possession of by the Sheriff, and only about $300 were found. Mr. BLACK'S residence was then visited to serve an attachment on his furniture. Fastened to the bottom of a parlor chair was found a package containing between $7,000 and $8,000, which was recognized as a portion of the money drawn from the bank. Mr. BLACK was immediately arrested and is now in confinement.

MIKE MCCOOLE, the celebrated bruiser, was married to-night to Miss MOLLIE NORTON, daughter of DANIEL NORTON, a rich contractor of this city.

MIKE MCCOOLE held a levee this evening, and received the congratulations of his friends. To-day he wrote a letter to FRANK QUEEN in reply to an article in the last *Clipper*, requiring MCCOOLE, or his representative, to appear at the *Clipper* Office on the 13th, to the effect that he is anxious to meet COBURN at the Monongahela House, at Pittsburg, Aug. 13.

The railroad from St. Joseph, Mo., to Council Bluffs will be completed and trains commence running to-morrow.

National Bank Robbery in East Bennington, Vt.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 10.

The First National Bank of East Bennington, Vt., was robbed on Saturday night. The lock of the vault was picked by burglars, and an unknown amount of bonds belonging to individuals stolen. Not much money was obtained.

Base Ball Match at Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 10.

The Nationals, of this city, defeated the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, this afternoon in a hotly-contested game by a score of 27 to 19. The Nationals played splendidly in all but one inning, while the Atlantics generally played badly.

Gen. Butler Thrown from a Carriage.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 10.

Gen. BUTLER was thrown from his carriage in Gloucester last evening and severely bruised.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Aug. 10.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

The following is a copy of a letter of instructions sent from the Army Headquarters to Major-Gen. BUCHANAN, commanding the Department of Louisiana:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1868.

Brevet Major-Gen. R. C. Buchanan, commanding Department of Louisiana, New-Orleans:

GENERAL: The following instructions from the Secretary of War are furnished for your government, to the end that the necessary aid may be rendered by the United States as promptly as possible in any case of insurrection or domestic violence in the States embraced in your Military Department. You will keep yourself informed of the condition of affairs in said States, and communicate promptly by telegraph to the War Department, through the Headquarters of the Army, any facts which may make it the duty of the President, under the Constitution and laws, to employ the military force of the United States. You will also maintain such disposition of the troops under your command that they may be ready to act, without delay, on the receipt of the President's order, stationing them at, or from time to time moving them to, points where you may have reason to apprehend necessity for their use.

The following extracts from the laws and Constitution of the United States indicate the conditions under which the military force of the United States may be employed to suppress insurrections against the Government of any State:

Constitution—ARTICLE 4, SEC. 4.—The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.

Act of Congress, approved Feb. 28, 1795—SECTION 1.—And in case of an insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call for such number of the militia of any other State or States, as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection. And

SEC. 3. Provided always, and be it further enacted that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President, to use the military force hereby directed to be called forth, the President shall, forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time.

Act of Congress approved March 3, 1867.—Be it further enacted, &c., That in all cases of insurrection or obstruction of the laws, either of the United States or any individual State or Territory where it is lawful for the President of the United States to to call for the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purposes such part of the land and naval forces of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all prerequisites of the law in that respect.

By command of Gen. GRANT.
(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

It is understood that Col. DEANE, of Gov. WARMOUTH'S staff, was assured by both the President and Secretary of War, that the instructions to Gen. BUCHANAN, a copy of which was furnished to him, were intended and expected to cover the grounds presented by his chief and the Legislature of Louisiana.

GEN. MEADE'S ORDER.

Gen. MEADE'S order concentrating the troops in the State of Alabama, at Huntsville and Mobile, was received with great dissatisfaction among the Republicans of that section. Finally, at the intervention of the Governor and Senator WARNER, Gen. MEADE so modified his order as to provide that a third detachment of troops shall be stationed at Montgomery, the capital and political centre of the State.

REBEL OFFICERS' SPEECHES.

The Charleston *Courier*, received here to-day, contains another editorial cautioning ex-rebel officers to be moderate in their political speeches, for the reason that their extravagance of statement injures the Democratic cause in the North.

GEN. FRANK BLAIR.

Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR has received no information from his brother, Gen. F. P. BLAIR, of his intention to visit this City. The only foundation for the report that Gen. BLAIR is coming to Washington is that a letter was written to him by his brother, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, requesting his presence here to arrange some committee matters. No reply has been received to that letter, and as Gen. BLAIR is still in the West, it is not probable that he will visit Washington for some time. The Democratic Clubs nevertheless have made preparations for his reception.

GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Gen. ROUSSEAU, Commander of the Department of Louisiana, will not take formal command of his department until next month.

MISCEGENATION.

It is stated in the *Evening Star* of this city that a white department clerk was married to a mulatto girl to-day. The fair damsel is of the Catholic faith, and consequently insisted on being married by a priest of that Church. Application to the priest of her parish failed, as he refused to have anything to do with the matter. The *Star* says that the clerk and his would-be mulatto bride at length succeeded in having an interview with the Archbishop of the Diocese of Baltimore, during which they requested permission for the proposed match, and were peremptorily refused. Nothing daunted, however, they returned to this city and found a Methodist minister who made them man and wife.

A CAMPAIGN SPEAKER.

Hon. JNO. A. J. CRESWELL leaves Elkton, Md., in a few days, to take part in the canvass in Maine.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Aug. 10.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Gen. MEADE recently appointed commander of the Department of the South, in his order assuming command of the department stated:

The post and disposition of troops in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina will remain for the present as now ordered, and the commanding officers of the post will report direct to these headquarters. The Departmental Staff will, for the present, be the same as the Staff for the late Third Military District. All general staff officers and others on staff duties, not especially assigned by the War Department, will report by letter to these headquarters through their respective chiefs of staff.

Department General-Orders No 11 from the Department of Louisiana, dated New-Orleans the 4th inst., have been issued by Gen. BUCHANAN, announcing that the command of the Fifth Military District to consist of the State of Texas, is transferred to Brevet Major-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS, commanding the District of Texas. The records pertaining to the district of Texas, will be transferred to the headquarters of the new Fifth Military District.

The States of Louisiana and Arkansas, in pursuance of orders from army headquarters, are organized into the Department of Louisiana, headquarters at New-Orleans.

The sub-district of Arkansas, until further orders, will be known as the District of Arkansas, and will be commanded by the senior officer serving therein, headquarters at Little Rock. The Commanding General serving therein will immediately make the necessary return of troops serving in his district to the headquarters of the Department of Louisiana.

GEN. GRANT'S RETURN.

Information has been received at the Army Headquarters, in this city, from the General-in-Chief, to the effect that he will leave Galena, Ill., on the 15th inst., and come East.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad have examined the twenty-fourth section of twenty miles of that road, commencing at the six hundred and eightieth and terminating at the seven hundredth mile post west from the initial point on the Missouri River, near Omaha, Nebraska, and have forwarded their report to the Interior Department. The President of the United States has approved the report and directed the issue to the company of the bonds, and patents for the land due on the completion of said section.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS AND THE PRESIDENT.

A committee from the journeymen tailors of the International Union Convention, which is now in session in this city, waited upon the President, and an arrangement was made for a reception of the entire Convention at the Executive Mansion on Wednesday.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major Gen. Wm. S. Harney, Brigadier-General in the United States Army, retired, will report in person for duty to Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, at St. Louis. First Lieut. George M. Wheeler, of the Corps of Engineers, has been detailed for duty on the staff of the Commanding General of the Department of California.

Capt. George F. Emmons has been detached from the command of the United States steamer *Ossipee*, and ordered to return to New-York, and Capt. L. C. Sartori has been ordered to command the *Ossipee*, which is now stationed in the North Pacific Squadron.

THE TURF.

The Saratoga Races—Fifth Day—General Duke Wins the Sequel Stakes, Viley the Mile Heat Race.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 10, 1868.

After a cessation of one day, Sunday, the racing was resumed to-day. The weather was cool and pleasant although dense masses of heavy clouds obscured the sun and threatened a rain storm. The attendance was not quite so large as on the four previous days, although at any other meeting it would have been considered an excellent one. It comprised nearly all the distinguished political, judicial and military celebrities at present visiting the Springs. The ladies stand presented the same brilliant array of beauty and fashion as on the preceding days. During the morning and previous to the adjournment of the assemblage to the course the subject of the establishment of a new race-course at Baltimore, to be inaugurated in the Fall of next year, was the general topic of conversation among turfmen. The State of Maryland has appropriated $25,000 for the purpose, and the City of Baltimore Common Council a similar amount, for the construction of a course and the encouragement of the turf in that State; and at a dinner party yesterday of the magnates of the turf a post stake of $1,000, half forfeit, two miles, for three-year olds, to be run in 1870, was opened, for which there are seven subscribers. The proposed match between *McConnell* and THOMPSON'S three-year colt, *General Duke*, and any three-year old in Mr. O'FALLON'S stable, (which contains *Pat Malloy*, *Banshee* and *Sunlight*, all first-class horses,) for $5,000 a side, dash of a mile and a half, has fallen through. Mr. O'FALLON would have accepted it at once, provided they would fix the time in six weeks, but the *General Duke* party desired to run it this morning before the races commenced. This the St. Louis stable declined to do, as both *Pat Malloy* and *Sundown* had run two severe races on Saturday, and had not recovered from the effects of their exertions.

The first race for the Sequel Stakes resulted, as the betting foreshadowed, in favor of MCCONNELL & THOMPSON'S magnificent three-year old colt *General Duke*, who won in the ersiest manner possible. The mile-heat race for beaten horses was productive of intense excitement, for *Morrissey* and the favorite *Gilroy* raced together in the first heat at a most terrific pace, *Viley* making a waiting race of it, and *Morrissey* won the heat in the remarkably fast time of 1:45. The tremendous pace he had run ruined his chance, for he was distanced in the second heat, which *Viley* won, as well as the following one. The two-year old race was

THE SEQUEL STAKES,

a race for three-year olds exclusively, $50 entrance, play or pay, seventeen subscribers, with $750 added, over two miles, was the next race. The starters were MCCONNELL & THOMPSON'S ch. c. *General Duke*, (who carried a penalty of five pounds for winning the Belmont Stakes,) Mr. MORRIS' ch. c. *Boaster*, Col. MCDANIELS' b. f. *Albuera*, and J. W. PENNOCH'S b. f. by *Colossus*, dam *Maid of Monmouth*. The splendid performances of *General Duke*, both as a two-year old and three-year old, made him a great favorite, and the odds of $100 to $40 on his winning were freely offered. *Albuera* was first off when the flag dropped, the favorite second and *Boaster* third, and they ran thus past the quarter-pole and along the backstretch, with the *General* at his saddle girths. Approaching the half-mile pole, *Duke* passed *Albuera*, and led nearly to the stand, where *Boaster*, who had passed *Albuera*, joined issue, and was a neck in front as they crossed the score in 1:50. A splendid race was now witnessed between the *Duke* and *Boaster*, the former being half a length ahead as they passed the quarter-pole, but Mr. MORRIS' colt again got on even terms going along the backstretch. The *Duke* shook him off again, near the half-mile pole, where he was a clear length ahead, and widened the gap to double this distance at the three-quarter pole, where the *Colossus* filly, passing *Boaster*, became second. The *Duke* had now the race safe, and without being touched with whip or spur, won easily by two lengths in 3:40¾, the *Colossus* filly second and *Boaster* last. Value of the stakes, $1,550.

FIRST RACE—THE SEQUEL STAKES—$50 entrance, p. p., $750 added; two miles, for three-year olds; winner of the Derby, the Belmont Stakes, or the Travers Stakes, 5 pounds extra, but penalties not to accumulate.

McConnell & Harness enter ch. c. General Duke, by Lexington, dam Lilla, by imp. Yorkshire.... 1
I. W. Pennock enters b. f., by Colossus, dam Maid of Monmouth, by Traveler.......... 2
D. McDaniels enters b. f. Albuera, by Jeff. Davis, dam Ninette.......... 3
F. Morris enters ch. c. Boaster, by imp. Eclipse, dam Vanity, by Revenue.......... 4
McConnell & Harness enter b. c. Bayonet, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire.......... dr.
The Annieswood Stable enters b. c. Magnet, by Lexington, dam imp. Maud, by Stockwell...... dr.
M. Carter enters b. f. Steppingstone, by imp. Lapidist, dam Juliette, by imp. Sovereign...... dr.
J. Eckerson enters ch. c. by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe.......... dr.
F. Morris enters ch. f. Relentless, by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity, by Simoon.......... dr.
F. Morris enters b. f. Fanny Ludlow, by imp. Eclipse, dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal....... dr.
Bowie & Hall enter ch. f. Australia, by imp. Australian, dam Undine, by imp. Yorkshire....... dr.
D. McDaniels enters b. f. Virginia Washington, by Jeff. Davis, dam Fanny Washington.......... dr.
D. McDaniels enters f., by Brother to Frank Allen, dam Jenny Rose.......... dr.
M. H. Sanford enters r. c., by Lexington, dam Nebula, by imp. Glencoe.......... dr.
H. M. Sanford enters b. f. La Polka, by Lexington, dam Dance.......... dr.
D. Swigert enters ch. f. Spinola, by imp. Australian, dam imp. Spiletta, by Stockwell.......... dr.
T. G. Moore enters gr. c. by Lexington, dam Grisette, by imp. Glencoe.......... dr.

Time—3:40¾.

THE SECOND RACE

was one of mile heats, for beaten horses of all ages, for a purse of $400. There were three entries—*Gilroy*, *Morrissey* and *Viley*. *Gilroy* was the favorite in the pools, bringing $360, *Viley* $200, and *Morrissey* $160. The betting was heavy, each horse being freely backed by the partisans of the respective stables.

FIRST HEAT—*Morrissey* jumped off first, and made the running at a terrific pace with *Gilroy* at his quarters, to near the half-mile pole, where *Morrissey* had a clear lead of two lengths, and *Viley* twenty lengths behind *Gilroy*; *Gilroy* closed on the next quarter, but *Morrissey* shook him off again and galloped home an easy winner by a length in the fast time of 1:45. *Viley* just managed to save his distance.

SECOND HEAT—In pools *Morrissey* brought $300, *Viley*, $205 and *Gilroy*, $180. Those who had backed *Gilroy* at even against the field, tried to hedge by now plunging on *Morrissey*, and as the result proved, they were heavily hit. *Morrissey* and *Viley* got off together, *Gilroy* last. *Morrissey* quickly went round the quarter-pole a length before *Gilroy*, and these two raced together along the backstretch. To the consternation of *Morrissey's* backers, he was seen to fall back beaten, and both *Gilroy* and *Viley* passed him, the former leading a length at the half-mile pole. Amid tremendous excitement *Viley* was seen to go up to *Gilroy*, quit him as if he was standing, and win the heat by four lengths in 1:46¼. *Morrissey* was distanced.

THIRD HEAT—The betting was $500 to $100 on *Viley*, who, having laid up in the first heat, was much the fresher horse. He made the running at a good pace throughout, and won the heat and race easily by two lengths, in 1:47¼.

SECOND RACE—Purse $400—Mile heats, for beaten horses, all ages.

Bowie & Hall enter b. c. Viley, 3 years, by Uncle Vic, dam imp. Silver Star, by Kingston.......... 3 1 1
James Conliss enters b. h. Gilroy, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe. 2 2 2
D. McDaniels enters b. h. Morrissey, 4 years, by Breckinridge, dam Sophia, by Bonnie Scotland.......... 1 dis.

Time—1:45, 1:46¼, 1:47¼.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD RACE.

The third race was for two-year olds exclusively, dash of three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of $500, the winner of the Saratoga Stakes being penalized five pounds extra weight. The entries were Col. MCDANIELS' b. f. *Bonnie Lass*, J. H. DAVIS' br. f. *Alta Vela*, Mr. CAMERON'S br. f. *Invercauld* and his br. f. *Inverglass*, Mr. MORRIS' ch. c. *Number Four*, and his b. f. *Eclipse*, dam by *Slasher*. *Bonnie Lass*, from her having won the three engagements she has started for this season, was made the favorite, although the Western filly, *Alta Vela*, who had won a two-year-old race at Chicago recently in capital time, 1:20¼, was heavily backed by the followers of that stable. Mr. MORRIS' pair had also many staunch friends, who liked the filly especially in consequence of her having ran a dead heat with Col. MCDANIELS' filly in the Saratoga Stakes, after losing a dozen lengths at the start. A few stuck to Mr CAMERON'S imported English fillies, fancying they would improve on the running in the Saratoga Stakes, on the third day, and run up to their extraordinary fast trial in private. In the pools, *Bonnie Lass* sold for $400, *Alta Vela* $450, MORRIS' entry, $300, and CAMERON'S, $200.

Inverglass caused a good deal of time to be wasted before the start was effected, as she was afflicted with the malady peculiar to fillies at this season.

When the flag dropped, it was to a most wretched send-off, as indeed has been the starting throughout the entire meeting, and there is but little doubt that the gentleman who officiated in that capacity will not be allowed to act again another year. Both Mr. MORRIS' horses had their heads turned some distance behind the starter, and few thought that so untair a send-off could be really a start. *Bonnie Lass* and *Alta Vela* jumped off several lengths before Mr. CAMERON'S pair, while, as above stated, Mr. MORRIS' two were a long way behind them. *Bonnie Lass* and *Alta Vela* ran very fast across the field, and when they entered the Course at the half-mile pole, the Western filly, *Alta Vela*, was half a length in front, with Mr. CAMERON'S two or three lengths behind, *Bonnie Lass* and Mr. MORRIS' nowhere. A fine race along the lower side between the two first-named fillies was witnessed, *Alta Vela* maintaining her leading position, and at the turn into the quarter-stretch she was a clear length ahead of MCDANIELS' filly. Coming up the stretch her superiority of speed was evident, for she kept increasing the gap at every stride, and won cleverly by two lengths. *Invercauld*, one of Mr. CAMERON'S pair, came with a tremendous rush from the distance, gaining upon the leaders rapidly, but she had lost too much ground at the start to be able to make it up so near the finish, and she was beaten by half a length for second place by *Bonnie Lass*. Mr. MORRIS' pair were the last two beaten off. Time—1:19¼.

SUMMARY.

John H. Davis' br. f. Alta Vela, by Vandal, dam imp. Fillagree, by Stockwell.......... 1
D. McDaniels' b. f. Bonnie Lass, by imp. Balrownie, dam Pasta, by Revenue.......... 2
R. W. Cameron's br. f. Invercauld, by St. Albans, out of Eleanor, by Voltiguer.......... 3

There are three races to-morrow, the last day of the meeting. For the first, the hurdle race, the entries are *Lobelia*, five years, 150 pounds; *Starlight*, six years, 153 pounds; *Eagle*, aged, 153 pounds; and *Tycoon*, aged, 146 pounds. *Lobelia* is the favorite in the betting at even against the field.

For the second race, two-mile dash, the entries are *Pat. Malloy* and *Plantagenet*, both in J. FISHER'S stable, and *James A. Connolly*. The former stable is the favorite at 100 to 75. For the handicap for horses that have run at this meeting, the entries and weights are: *Sleety*, 85 pounds; *Viley*, 87 pounds; *Albuera*, 80 pounds; *Lizzie Rogers*, 82 pounds; and *Clara Clarita*, 83 pounds. *Viley* is the favorite in the pools, *Sleety* next in estimation, and MCDANIELS lowest in the betting.

Jefferson Davis to Reside in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 6.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and family, as we are informed by telegraph and mail, have left for Europe. As it has been stated that he has gone there for the purpose of engaging in business, it may be proper for us to state that while he goes abroad mainly for his health, and for that recreation which his most eventful life for the past seven years especially makes needful to him, he has been likewise induced to go to England upon the invitation of an eminent commercial firm, which desires him to become a partner in its business.

It is very possible that Mr. DAVIS, who has been deprived by the events of the war of any means of support, will accept this very generous offer; but we may assure our fellow-citizens of New-Orleans, that unless the other members of this house shall think it best that he should remain with them in England, he will make his home with us, and represent in this country the interests of the house. We shall welcome the distinguished gentleman with the utmost pleasure to this city, where his eminent abilities and Christian virtues are held in the most exalted respect.

Letter from Senator Frelinghuysen.

At the Republican meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., on Saturday the following letter from Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN was read:

NEWARK, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1868.

Thomas K. Reed, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting at Atlantic City was not received until last evening. It would give me much pleasure, but my arrangements are such that it will not be in my power to accept your invitation. At some future day I shall be glad to meet the Republicans of Atlantic. I am happy to see the people are awakening to the importance of the coming election. Our success is the consummation of that for which the blood and treasure of the land has been poured out. Should we be defeated, the future of the Republic is dark indeed. A party would then come into power who have in their platform plainly told us that they intend to treat as void those laws by which seven States have been restored to their relations to the Federal Government. The results of such a policy no intelligent patriot can look upon with complacency. That man who, under God, has rescued the nation, comprehended fully the momentous issue, when he made the emphatic words, "Let us have peace," the motto of his political campaign. Yours truly,

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

Annual Cruise—The Start from Glen Cove—Porpoises and Sharks—Incidents of the Trip—Arrival at New-London.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON BOARD YACHT KATE,
NEW-LONDON, Conn, Sunday, Aug. 9, 1868.

This morning at an early hour the little harbor of Glen Cove was all alive, and before 6 nearly all the yachts in the harbor were in readiness for the start. The weather was charming, and everything promised favorably for the trip to New-London. At 6:15 a cloud of smoke issued from the side of the *Phantom*, the Commodore's yacht, and was followed by an instantaneous report giving the signal to make sail. Directly after the signal gun had been fired, the "click-click" from the crank hoisting up the anchor was heard all over the bay, and the jibs were rapidly hauled up and the fleet got under weigh. The sloop *Gussie* was first on the move, and quietly moved through the line of yachts and got away, closely followed by the *Eva*, *Alice*, *Fleetwing*, *Halcyon*, *Kate*, *Dauntless*, *Magic*, *Phantom*, *Idler*, *Fleur de Lis*, *Palmer*, *Widgeon*, *Rambler*, *Restless*, and the *Scud*, in quick succession. They were nearly all under weigh about 6:18, and a light southerly wind wafted them slowly through the water. The *Ciffy*, a small sloop, not belonging to the Club, and the screw-steam yacht *Fire Fly*, also started with the squadron. The *White Cap* (sloop) and *Julia*, (sloop,) both belonging to the Club, started at about 5 o'clock, accompanied by the *Norma* and *Lucille*, both schooners not attached to the Club. Soon after starting, at about 6:30, the breeze being very light, several of the yachts began hoisting square and staysail, and the sloops ran up their jib topsails. About an hour afterward the breeze freshened a little, and the *Eva* began to creep up to the *Gussie*, as the wind was on the quarter, and her length and canvas began to tell. The little *Fire Fly* steamed through the squadron from one yacht to another, looking as if she despised her companions, who had to wait for wind to get along fast, but she soon had all she could do to keep up with them, and even deigned herself to hoist a small foresail.

About 8:20 we passed Lloyd's Neck, a low, sandy point, surmounted at the back with a wooded bluff. At this time the breeze had begun to tell upon the schooners, and although the *Gussie* held her own gallantly, the fleet schooner *Eva* gave her the go-by, closely followed by the *Alice*, *Fleetwing* and *Halcyon*. In the next batch were the *Dauntless*, *Phantom*, *Magic*, *Idler* and *Palmer*, and following came the *Restless*, a little to windward of the *Widgeon* and *Rambler*. The *Kate* followed close up, and the *Scud* and *Fleur de Lis* brought up the rear of the squadron. The sloop *Ciffy* was some way behind. As we passed Eaton's Neck light the breeze was still light, and the *Eva* was making good headway, keeping the lead, and appeared as if she had a fair breeze. After rounding the point the breeze freshened, and the *Restless* tried to get to windward of the *Widgeon*, the Vice-Commodore's yacht, but after a short struggle gave way and returned to her course. The breeze freshened considerably during the next hour, and the schooners ahead looked very pretty, heeling over as each little puff of wind caught them, and with every sail drawing, gave them a shot ahead. At about 10:30 we passed Crane Neck Point, and shortly afterward, the wind still holding fresh, the *Fleur de Lis* passed to leeward of the *Kate* and went for the *Scud*, who was lying a little further to the leeward. At this time we were about thirty miles from Glen Cove, and the yachts were well spread out, the *Eva* leading, being about five miles ahead. We passed Port Jefferson, a pretty little town, lying at the end of a litle bay, just before we rounded Mount Misery, a bold, wooded bluff. The schooners were a good way ahead, and all appeared to have about as much wind as they wanted and from the right quarter. All the yachts were sailing on the port tack and running pretty free along the coast of Long Island. At noon we were left pretty much to our own devices, and after amusing ourselves watching the innocent gambols of a school of porpoises, who followed in our wake for some time, we came up alongside of the *Julia*, which had started nearly an hour before us, and she was soon in the background.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the wind increased considerably, and during one of the puffs we carried away the jib topsail, which was rather an unlucky accident. The schooners by this time were about forty minutes ahead of us. After lunch we passed a shark swimming slowly along, and began to overhaul the *Lucille* and *Norma*. At 2:30 o'clock we were off Horton's Point light, and shortly afterward passed the *Lucille* and *Norma*. About 4 o'clock we passed Plumb Gut, and soon after sighted the Light-house of New-London. The rest of the yachts were pretty well up by this time and nearly in port. The rest of the trip was without any incident of particular interest, and when we arrived opposite Pequot House and let go our anchor it was 5:25 o clock exactly. On making inquiry I ascertained that the *Eva* was the first in, having arrived at 4 o'clock, and made the run in nine hours and three-quarters. This was a very fast run, but the schooners had it certainly all their own way, as the wind was in the right quarter for them, and every bit of canvas they could stretch drew. The *Dauntless*, *Phantom* and *Palmer*. followed in quick succession, within the space of a quarter of an hour, and the rest of the fleet came in nearly the following order: *Fleetwing*, *Halcyon*, *Maigc*, *Rambler*, *Widgeon*, *Alice*, *Restless*, *Gussie*, *Fleur de Lis*, *White Cap*, *Kate*, *Scud Lucille*, *Ciffy* and *Julia*. Late in the evening the schoner *Josephine* arrived and anchored off the Pequot House. The *Silvie*, belonging to Mr. E. DODGE, is laying up in the inner bay for repairs, as she carried away part of her bowsprit and otherwise damaged herself on her way up. The *Calypso*, schooner, is also laying here. There are at present twenty-two yachts laying at New-London, and some good fun is anticipated before the yachts leave for Newport. At present there is a great state of uncertainty as to what the orders are to be, but it is expected that we will remain until after Tuesday. The Pequot House is very full at present, and the verandahs are crowded in the evenings with fashionably-dressed people, promenading up and down.

Scenes at New-London—Historical Reminiscences.

ON BOARD YACHT EVA,
NEW-LONDON, Monday, Aug. 10, 1868.

The little Bay of New-London looked quite picturesque this morning with the squadron lying at anchor in front of the Pequot House. The weather was charming, but before long the heat of the sun became rather oppressive, and forced the great part of the yachts to rig their awnings. The early part of the morning was occupied in patching up any little breakages that occurred during the run of the previous day, and after breakfast, at about 9 o'clock, a gun was fired from the Commodore's yacht, and the signal hoisted for the Captains to come on board. The conference lasted about three-quarters of an hour, and finally we found out that we were to remain here until Wednesday morning. There will be nothing done to-day, but to-morrow the schooner yacht race will take place, for which nearly all the yachts in the harbor are to contest, and in the evening Mr. CROCKER, of the Pequot House, is to give a grand ball, in honor of the arrival of the Yacht Club. The Pequot House appears to be very full, and we noticed a good many New-Yorkers who were stopping there. The principal amusement of the guests seems confined to the regular routine of watering-place life—flirting, bathing and dancing. The new sloop *Comings*, 60 tons, belonging to Capt. NICHOLLS, arrived here this morning, and anchored off in the centre of the squadron.

The morning was very quiet, and being in want of something to do I strolled along the road leading by the shores of the bay up to the village. I suppose it is rather *infra dig.* to call New-London a village, but it appears little more. There are many curious old histories about this town, and interesting details relative to its early settlement. It appears that the foundation of New-London is set down to JOHN WINTHROP, who first settled here in May, 1646. New-London was first incorporated as a city in 1784, being one of five towns in the State which received that privilege at the same time. The seal of the city is a full-rigged ship with sails spread and the motto *Mare Liberum*, showing that the old inhabitants must have derived a great part of their living in old times by seafaring and trade. The old graveyard is a very interesting spot, and the inscriptions on some of the gravestones are curious and interesting. The two prevailing names to be found on the stones are those of COIT and ROGERS, showing that they must have be longed to some of the original settlers. Another interesting stone was one on which was inscribed, "RUTH POMHAM, the Pequot of a hundred years," and near to the centre of the ground lies the grave of a celebrated American poet, JOHN S. C. BRAINARD, who died in 1828.

The whole region of New-London is full of historic ground. The ancient Nanceangs, a branch of the famous Pequots, lived, hunted and died away in these parts. During her long career, war has generally been the great bane of New-London. At the time of the Revolution the English forces swept over the town, and the burning torch of the traitor in one day devastated and laid waste the whole of the town and shipping. The ruined fort on the heights of Groton is the only sad memorial left of that eventful day in New-London history. There are at present about 13,000 inhabitants in New-London. The city generally voted the Republican ticket; in fact, for ten years it returned a Republican candidate, until the last two years, when the Democrats have been successful. A great many whalers are fitted out from New-London every year, and it forms a considerable part of its staple trade.

The schooner race to-morrow will probably have fourteen competitors start. It is generally expected that the *Palmer* or *Eva* will prove successful.

GEN. GRANT.

His Visit to His Home in Illinois—A Cordial and Enthusiastic Welcome from Friends and Neighbors.

From the Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 7.

The arrival of Gen. GRANT this afternoon was the occasion of a demonstration on the part of the citizens, which in point of numbers and enthusiasm excelled anything of the kind ever before witnessed here. He left Chicago at 9 A. M.—the General Superintendent's car being placed at his disposal—in company with his wife and children. All along the route the sturdy tillers of the soil assembled to welcome him, and cheer after cheer rent the air as the train approached and left each station.

At Freeport the crowd numbered fully 3,000. A cannon, stationed near the depot, belched forth a salute as the train neared the station, and while awaiting the arrival of the train for Galena the firing was kept up. A number of the prominent men of the city were favored with an introduction to the General, and others, not so fortunate, pushed their way through the crowd and pressed him warmly by the hand. Here, as elsewhere on the line of the road, the cheering was almost deafening. The time of departure at length arrived, and the train moved forward, followed by some who had not yet seen the greatest Captain of the age, in hopes of catching a glimpse of him.

At Warren a committee from Galena entered the General's car and informally welcomed him to his home. Congratulations were exchanged and inquiries as to the health of himself and wife were made by all.

AT HOME.

Galena was reached at 6:30 o'clock. The depot is situated in a valley, on either side of which are lofty hills, the tops seeming almost to touch the clouds. Scattered all over these were groups of people waving handkerchiefs and hats, and cheering so loudly as to completely drown the shrill whistle of the locomotive. The house-tops were covered, while the space around the depot was one mass of human beings. The response to the call of one gentleman for three cheers, gave twice the number with a hearty good will. A company of young men had secured a 12-pound howitzer, and stationed it on the top of a high eminence, and, while the cheering was going on, a salute was fired.

The General and family alighted from the cars and were escorted to their residence in carriages provided for the purpose by the crowd. In the evening, the Tanner Club, two hundred strong, accompanied by citizens, proceeded to his residence and tendered him a serenade. In response to repeated calls, Gen. GRANT made his appearance.

SPEECH OF WELCOME.

Col. J. A. SMITH, the commander, then said:

GENERAL: It affords me much pleasure to appear here with your fellow-citizens, who have come to pay their respects to you as a worthy citizen of this city. Many of those you see here before you have served in the ranks under you, and fought during the campaign at Donelson and Vicksburg, have followed you on to victory at Mission Ridge, traveled with you to the Potomac and bore the flag through the battle of the Wilderness and on to Richmond, and they appear this evening, as your fellow-citizens, to pay their respects to their old commander. Be pleased to accept them.

RESPONSE OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF GALENA: After an absence of three years from your midst, it affords me great pleasure to return here again to see you all, and, as I hope, spend an agreeable and quiet fortnight with you. During that time I will be happy to see you at your homes, and at mine whenever you can make it convenient to call. I shall not on this occasion, nor upon any other, make you a speech, which I suppose you are well aware of. I am very glad to see you.

SPEECH OF R. H. M'LELLAN.

R. H. M'LELLAN then came forward in response to repeated calls, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I did not come here for the purpose of making a speech, nor to listen to any. I supposed that the object of this meeting was purely complimentary, to testify, as has been stated in very fitting terms by Gen. SMITH, the appreciation in which you hold our fellow-citizen, Gen. GRANT. I am not prepared to make an address—in fact, am not accustomed to making them on occasions of this kind. I but express, not only the feeling of every citizen of Galena, but of every citizen of the United States, when I say that we, in common with all our fellow-citizens, are most heartily glad to welcome on this occasion the General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. It is certainly an occasion of pride and congratulation to us, as citizens of Galena, to be permitted to welome to his home our distinguished fellow-citizen after an absence so protracted, and to welcome him heartily on account of the services which he has rendered to the whole country. There will be time and abundant opportunities during the next few weeks for speech-making. Then we can talk over the great political issues which are now before the American people and discuss the platforms of the respective parties, and an opportunity will be afforded us of canvassing the merits of the candidates that are now before the country. We will talk politics then; but to-night we will do nothing more than welcome heartily to our midst our distinguished fellow-citizen.

SPEECH OF E. A. SMALL.

E. A. SMALL was called for, and spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS: I have come here to-night to join you in welcoming home our fellow-townsman, and the great General and hero of the age. I did not come with the design of making a speech. I had not thought of it; but certainly, if anything could inspire a speech, it would be the presence of him who will be a President hereafter. Upon these flaunting banners you will have inscribed appropriately the names of GRANT and COLFAX. Certainly, if there is a banner that floats that may well and appropriately be inscribed with the names of GRANT and COLFAX, it is the glorious old banner of the Stars and Stripes. Certainly, gentlemen, the great political campaign which has been inaugurated in this country could not be more pleasantly opened for any man who loves his country, and who admires the great General who stands here before you to-night. The Tanners are well named. The flags and torches are inspiring, I imagine, to every person here present. The General, I think, said all that could be said here to-night in returning his acknowledgment for this very handsome greeting. There are, citizens, here to-night, those who carry torches and those who do not, and I believe every man, without distinction of party, in Galena feels a pride in the honor which Gen. GRANT has conferred on our city. [Applause.] I do not believe there is a man (and there will be those in Galena who will probably vote for SEYMOUR) in this city who does not, down deep in his heart, feel proud of the honor which Gen. GRANT has conferred upon Galena. I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind attention.

FURTHER REMARKS BY COLONEL SMITH.

Col. SMITH said:

GENERAL: In conclusion, permit me, with those who are present here to-night bearing these torches, as well as those who are not; those of your fellow-citizens who furnished the materials of war, as well as those who followed your victorious banners through the South, will still follow you on to victory in next November. At Lookout Mountain, when they charged upon the enemy's line, and it appeared to some that they wavered at the fort, and that sturdy old Roman, Gen. THOMAS, thought our line was falling back, and became a little impatient, you remarked, "Give the boys a little time and they will carry the hill." As the roll comes along from a number of the Eastern States, and our men think they may be wavering, that the contest and the battle is doubtful, if you will tell them to be quiet a little, and hold firm, the hill will be carried in October. Pennsylvania and other States will roll up Republican majorities for their State officers and carry the foot of the hill. The soldiers will then press forward, and in November, complete the work. With these remarks, General, we bid you good night.

Three cheers and a tiger were then given for Gen. GRANT, and the assemblage quietly dispersed to their homes.

POLITICS OF THE WEST.

The Rumor of Seymour's Attempt to Defeat Himself—State of Politics in Ohio and Indiana—Members of Congress—Probable Results.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1868.

We have just received SEYMOUR's letter of acceptance, dated Aug. 4. This is, as you see, just a month after he was nominated. Can you tell me why he was a month writing that letter? He says he was waiting to see what Congress would do! But, you will see, he wrote it a week after Congress adjourned. It is evidently not the true reason. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated the same day with SEYMOUR's letter, says that, convinced of the hopelessness of his election, and anxious to carry out his original pledge to aid CHASE, (a pledge which VALLANDIGHAM says would, in one hour more, have been fulfilled by CHASE's nomination,) he has been corresponding with the delegates to the Convention to get them to release him and nominate CHASE in his stead. Furthermore, the *Gazette* says that this was only prevented by the Ohio delegation, whose personal fortunes, at least that of some of them, depended on the issue. I have intimations from other quarters that such a negotiation has taken place, and I know that some of the Conservatives expected it to succeed. I cannot imagine Mr. CHASE would have stood on the platform they made, and shall acquit him of having any part in the matter. This transaction corresponds exactly with what I wrote before the nomination, that the Copperheads of the West would rule, or ruin, and to the last moment they have ruined. There is one thing in this transaction which strikes me with surprise. It is the surpassing audacity with which a few politicians in New-York and Ohio have assumed to control the movements of this great American nation. I have seen nothing in history equal to it. This country contains nearly forty millions of people, and they are supposed to act as free agents, and here is a small clique of New-York politicians, with half a dozen Ohio Copperheads, assume to control the Democratic Convention, and then the Democratic Party, and then the whole people of the United States. Why, we have seen nothing like this since the days of Sir ROBERT WALPOLE. In the consciousness of corruption, and in the boldness of intrigue, it has no equal in modern times. If this affair could be looked at just as it is by the whole people, the Democratic Party would become a stench in the nostrils of the nation. They have treated the people as if they were neither free, honest nor intelligent. Their alliance with the rebels and their threats of overthrow are all overshadowed by the treatment of the American people, as if they were no longer free and no longer the source of power. The people are now excited with the chorus of rebel orators in the South, who proclaim the revival of rebellion and threaten the country with the overthrow of laws. But, properly considered, the intrigues of their leaders would excite even more indignation.

I have been reading SEYMOUR's letter, and a weaker medley of assumed facts and crude opinions I have never seen. It is useless to criticize it, for he holds out no hope for his party whatever, and if he entertains any, must be the most imaginative person who ever dwelt in the region of fiction. I know perfectly well, as all who are acquainted with the political history of this country know, that the Democratic Party will rally nearly its whole strength—that is, those who can be controlled by party organization. But also know that that number is not over four-fifths of those so controlled ten years ago. There is a very large body of men who were once called Democrats, who now feel free to act independently; and of that body Mr. SEYMOUR will not get more than one in ten. There is a large body of men, also, who had been detached from the Republican Party by the Johnson movement, and who, in case CHASE or HANCOCK had been nominated, would have gone for the Democratic candidate, but who will now go for GRANT. I saw this morning the names of three noted Johnson politicians—calling themselves Conservatives—who have come out for GRANT, and will take the field in an active canvass. One of these was supposed till now to be on the Democratic side. This is the way it is going in the country townships; and unless I am mistaken in my observations, GRANT will get much larger majorities than have been anticipated for him. Mr. SEYMOUR speaks in his letter of what a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress could do. Now, there is no man knows better than SEYMOUR—that he might as well expect to see the skies fall, as get a Democratic Congress. Take two States near me—Indiana and Ohio—and see how many he can count. Taken on the doctrine of probabilities, the Democrats will get one member in Indiana, and two in Ohio. I don't say they may not get more, but I don't see any probability that they will. At the last election in Indiana, but one district gave a Democratic majority for State officers; but I grant that Mr. NIBLACK, in the First District, may be elected, for he is very popular; and there may be some temporary difficulty which will elect another Democrat; but then you see these are only probabilities. Do you think such chances are likely to happen, when Indiana even now, is in a blaze of excitement, and doubtful politicians all coming over to GRANT? In Ohio, the Thirteenth District (Mr. DELANO's) has a majority of Democrats; but the Republicans have nominated COOPE, the Workingman's candidate, and will probably succeed. In the First District (Cincinnati) there was a Democratic majority; but four years ago Mr. EGGLESTONE beat GEORGE PUGH, the most popular man in the Democratic Party of Ohio, and two years ago beat GEORGE H. PENDLETON, Esq., and he is renominated now. You can judge (when amendments of the Constitution are out of the way) what chance the Democrats have. May be they will get that one, or two more; but I think they will get but two. This is not last year by any means, and the letter of BLAIR and the outcry of the rebels are fast cutting down the Democratic numbers. What I said to you, on SEYMOUR's nomination, I think you will find true—that from the Alleghenies to the Pacific, Kentucky is the only State which will give SEYMOUR a vote.

To my mind there is no safety to the country now but by the election of GRANT. I concede at once that if Mr. CHASE had been the candidate of the Democratic Party the whole relation of political affairs would have been changed in this, that whether GRANT or CHASE were elected the country might be pretty sure of an upright and respectable administration. But that was impossible, and the reasons which at last prevented that arrangement were obvious to me from the beginning. If the Democratic Party found it necessary to nominate a Republican, why exist at all? It could not do that until it first exterminated itself, and it has not done it for that reason. In my opinion, the country cannot have peace till the Democratic Party is morally destroyed—till it ceases to have power to do mischief. I hope, as I confidently believe, that such will be the result of the coming elections. Mr. PENDLETON is rallying the Democrats of the West in hopes of 1872; but, in my opinion, there will be no 1872 for Mr. PENDLETON.

The Republican Party is, I grant, too strong for its own good, and, I grant also, has committed some serious mistakes; but was ever a party, ever a nation, before embarrassed with such a problem as that of reconstruction? Ought not even their opponents to make some allowance for the difficulties of our situation? In my opinion, the Democratic Party ought when the war begun to have disbanded altogether, and, in the problem of reconstruction, given an honest aid to that work. They have not done it, and, as a political body, will probably fare worse than if they had been governed by moderate counsels.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

GEORGIA.

Commencement at the Georgia University.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATHENS, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1868.

Commencement, which began on Sunday, the 2d inst., ended this evening at the University of Georgia, which is situated in this charming and beautiful town. Crowds of people from every part of the State, interested by relationship or friendship in the career of the students, anxious to obtain a few days' relaxation from the cares and responsibilities of every-day life, and partake of the generous hospitalities and festivities which the good citizens of Athens offer to their friends on such occasions, filled every public and private house, and ever since the exercises commenced there have been "sounds of revelry by night," driving and riding by day, dining and lunching and breakfasting in all the hours not devoted to listening to the public exhibitions in the chapel of the Sophomore declaimers on Monday, of the Juniors and the address of Hon. THOMAS HARDEMAN to the two literary Societies on Tuesday, and of the Seniors, the valedictory addresses, the conferring of degrees, and the Baccalaureate address on to-day, (Wednesday.) Of the Board of Trustees, who absolutely control the proceedings and government of the University, there was a very large attendance this year. The President of the Board, the venerable WILSON LUMPKIN, twice Governor of Georgia, Ex-United States Senator, &c., was not present, owing to feeble health, the result of old age and infirmity. He lives in Athens, and is universally venerated and respected as well on account of his long and distinguished public service, as of his private worth and purity of life. He is the elder brother of the lamented Chief Justice, JOSEPH HENRY LUMPKIN, who died last year. Of the notabilities present, Governor COBB, Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS, the newly elected United States Senator, H. V. M. MILLER, Judge EUGENIUS NISBET, Hon. JAMES JACKSON, and Hon. JAMES L. SEWARD are the best known outside of Georgia.

Considering the straitened circumstances of the University since the war, the order of Gen. POPE forbidding the payment of the interest due by the State on its debt to the College (lately revoked by Gen. MEADE,) and the poverty of the people generally, the condition of the College is wonderfully prosperous. The number of students of all classes amounts to 300, and the prospect is that next term it will be largely increased. The Faculty consists of the Chancellor, Rev. ANDREW A. LIPSCOMB, D. D., and a full corps of able Professors; and the Trustees have recently added to the number by founding a chair of Modern Languages, and appointing adjunct Professors of Belles Lettres and Mathematics. The Law School attached to the University, under the admirable direction of Mr. WILLIAM L. MITCHELL, one of the ablest lawyers in the State, is very prosperous, and promises to be still more so. There is also a High School annexed to the College, in which students are prepared to matriculate, and all the schools and various departments are under the control of the Chancellor, who devotes all his energies of mind and body to promote the efficiency and perfection of all. Dr. LIPSCOMB's Commencement Sermon was one of the greatest specimens of pulpit oratory I ever heard. He took for his text Luke, chapter i., v. 20, and from the story of Zacharias and the Angel, exposed the dangers of skepticism and unbelief, or as he termed it, "emotional skepticism" of the kind expressed in the writings of JOHN STUART MILL, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, and "George Eliot." To an ordinary audience, on ordinary occasions, the Chancellor's discourse would have seemed rather too metaphysical and abstruse, but before the most refined and enlightened congregation which could be assembled in the State, and at the seat of learning on an occasion especially devoted to the exhibition of the progress of high education, the sermon was admirable, and will be long remembered by those who heard it.

On Monday the Sophomores had the day to themselves. Seventeen declaimed for the gold medals, and "Osmond's Dream," "Spartacus to the Gladiators," "Grattan's Invective against Cony," "Rienzi to the Romans," and "Cataline's Defiance," were rendered again as they will be next year and every year hereafter, and as they have been every year in the past. The declamation was not strikingly good. It was moderately so. The declaimers of "Grattan's Invective" and "The Maniac" carried off the first and second gold medals. The heavy rain in the afternoon compelled the postponement of Mr. HURDEMAN's address to the Phi Kappa and Demosthenean Societies until Tuesday afternoon. Tuesday morning was devoted to the exhibition of the orators of the Junior Class. There were twelve speakers, and they acquitted themselves remarkably well. They exhibited culture, taste, and rhetorical finish. In the evening Mr. HARDEMAN's speech attracted a large audience. It is to be stated that Mr. HARDEMAN represented the Macon District in Congress before the war, was a prominent Whig, has since been Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Georgia Legislature, and is head of one of the largest cotton and commission firms in the South. Mr. HARDEMAN's subject was the "Battle of Life," and his aim was to show how from the cradle to the grave all was struggle and strife, how this was so from the creation to the present hour, and how everything animate and inanimate in nature, ideas, customs, policies, systems, partake of the same context and are subject to the same revolutions and disturbances. For richness of imagery, for redundance of flower and figure, for comprehensive allusion to everything from a lady's toilet to the planetary system of GALILEO or the philosophy of ROUSSEAU, I have never heard anything equal to it. It was the "high falutin" raised to the Nth power and kept at that degree of tension for an hour. The wit, sarcasm and humor, particularly in the hits against the present fashions for ladies' dress were admirable and were loudly applauded by the ladies.

To-day, Commencement Day, the Seniors made their speeches, and, except that they were much too long and too many of them, they were exceedingly creditable to the talent and skill of their authors. Many of them exhibited a great deal of profound thought, varied information and considerable oratorical power. But they were too long. No orator or orators on earth could fix the attention of a mixed audience from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. in the dog-days in a crowded chapel. After the speaking the degrees were delivered to the graduates of the University proper and the Law School, and the honorary degrees of D. D. and LL.D., were conferred upon the Rev. Mr. FULTON, of the Episcopal Church in Columbus, Ga., and upon Judge NISBET, of Macon. These high degrees are very rarely bestowed by the University of Georgia. In this instance, however, they were very worthily bestowed. Mr. FULTON is one of the most eminent and exemplary divines in America, and Judge NISBET, Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, stands at the head of his profession in the State, esteemed and admired by all who know him.

The desire was expressed by some to take advantage of the great crowd in Athens, and of the large number of prominent men present at the time, to have a political meeting and political speeches. Both the Trustees and the Democratic Club opposed the desire, on the wise ground that the University exercises had nothing to do with politics, that politics should be rigidly excluded from the College, and that those whose duty it is to protect the interests and govern the affairs of the institution, should abstain from political matters while engaged in the duties for which they came together. The wisdom of this course cannot be too highly commended.

In old times it was always the custom to give the negroes a holiday on Commencement Day, and large crowds of them from the towns and adjoining counties used to come here and enjoy themselves in and around the College Campus. They continue, as freedmen, their custom as slaves. Thousands of negro men, women and children flocked hither this morning. At about 2 o'clock they formed a procession at the lower end of the town, and, headed by the loudest brass band I ever heard, they passed the College in the midst of the speaking, and with uproarious shouts proceeded to the colored school, where the Freedmen's Bureau Agent, and a Mr. ROBINSON, from Oglethorpe County, addressed them at length upon the "issues of the day" and the "state of the country." There was no disturbance, however, not even angry words. I saw but little drunkenness, and therefore, those who had drank more "corn-juice" than was prudent, were good-humored and jolly, rather than cross or combative.

There was a very severe storm of wind and rain on Monday, the 3d inst., which did considerable damage to the fences and growing crops. Of the actual extent of the damage, or of the area of country visited by the storm, I have no precise information.

QUONDAM.

A FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Report of the Transatlantic Steamship Company—The Line to New-York—Average Receipts of the Company—Capital of the Company—Establishment of a Line on the Pacific Ocean.

The French General Transatlantic Steamship Company has just published a report of a meeting, held under the Presidency of Mr. EMILE PERIERE, on the 27th of May, 1868. Among the members present were Mr. MATHIEU DOLFUS, Mr. BENOIT CHAMPY, the Duke of Galliera, Admiral LAPLAU, Baron PELLIERS, the Duke of Noailles, Duke DE VALNEY, and its able director, Mr. L. GOYETCHE, who was on that occasion admitted in the Council of the Administration. The meeting was more than usually interesting. It did not refer solely to the current business of the past year, but to the establishment of a new line in the Pacific Ocean, between Panama and Valparaiso. The assembly had, on that account, to introduce the matter before the Legislative Body, and ask for additional complementary powers, which, we are happy to state, have been granted to them. If the line on the Pacific is as well managed as those on the Atlantic we can promise the Transatlantic Company as great a success on that side as they have obtained on this, for in less than three years they have been able to compete advantageously with lines established long years before, and possessing already a great experience and a run of rich and influential customers.

The Transatlantic Company, as it is well known, possesses three lines of steamships running between Havre, Brest, Saint Nazaire and America. The first line goes direct from the two first-named ports to New-York, the second to the West Indies, St. Thomas, Havana, Vera Cruz, with an auxiliary service for New-Orleans; the third to Guadalupe, St. Thomas, Guaymas, Venezuela, Colon and Panama—there to correspond with the various English and American steamships carrying passengers and goods on the Pacific Ocean. The first and the third of these three lines have been the most prosperous. The second, very flourishing at the time of the occupation of Mexico by the French, has suffered a great deal from the complete suspension of business following upon their evacuation of the country. The trade with St. Thomas and with New-Orleans, which was carried on by that line, has also decreased on account of the earthquake and storms which have devastated the island, and of the yellow fever prevalent last year in Louisiana.

The object of the Company in establishing a line of steamships for a direct connection with the five Pacific States in South America—Colombia, Equador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili—is to have the benefit of the trade between France and these five Republics. According to the report of the Company, that trade is equivalent to one hundred and thirty millions of francs, ($26,000,000,) a considerable item, which the Company desires to secure.

THE LINE TO NEW-YORK.

It is with New-York that, in consequence of the extensive trade existing between the United States and Europe, foreign lines of steamships are the more numerous and submitted to the most thorough organization. It is in this port that we see the largest steamships and the most powerful engines; in this port that the race between foreign competitors has reached its utmost limit. To the credit of the French Transatlantic Steamship Company, let it be said, that it succeeded from the start to place itself in the first rank, and to obtain among us a well-deserved reputation. The only drawback to this line is to be found in the scarcity of steamships, which deprives it of the advantages which the weekly English and German lines enjoy. A steamship is like a newspaper, the oftener it is taken the more popular it becomes.

The business of the Company, as it appears from the figures given, have been constantly on the increase. In the twenty-five trips performed by the ships of the Company in 1867, the number of passengers was 7,368, against 7,098 the year previous; the number of tons 21,000, and the amount in specie 36,000,000 of francs. The average receipts have been 242,000 francs a trip, against 221,000 the year before; showing an increase of 21,000 francs a trip.

AVERAGE RECEIPTS OF THE COMPANY PER TRIP.

In 1864	104,000 francs	$28,000
In 1865	214,000 francs	42,800
In 1866	221,000 francs	44,200
In 1867	242,000 francs	48,400

The report of the Company shows that owing to the economy produced in the consumption of coal by the substitution of the screw for the side-wheels, the sum of $48,400 gives to the line of New-York, taken separately, a satisfactory benefit. We can but congratulate the Company on this result, which would be greater, we think, if it had a departure once a week, and not every fifteen days.

The average speed of the French steamers is a little over twelve knots per hour, and the average time of the trips nine days twenty hours, between New-York and Brest. This time will however be shorter, as soon as the Company shall have substituted for the paddle-wheel steamship *Europe*, the *Lafayette*, now on the way to be transformed into a screw steamer at Saint Nazaire. The *Lafayette* will be ready in a couple of months; the *Europe* will be sent to the West Indies. Each steamer of the New-York line is also to be provided with a new condenser, by means of which the general duration and strength of the whole steam apparatus will be increased, and an economy in the consumption of coal introduced. They will also be provided with a double screw, which seems, from an experiment made on the *Washington*, now running between St. Nazaire and Vera Cruz to have produced wonderful results. In her last trip to the latter city, this vessel ran at an average speed of over twelve knots, and obtained a reduction of three days and three nights over the average trips made by the other steamers belonging to this line.

We are sorry to see that the attempt made by the Company to run two emigrant steamships between Havre and New-York has not been successful. The *Vera Cruz* and the *Tampico* sent last year here for that purpose were, in our estimation, as good steamers as those run by the German and English lines going to Havre for passengers. We are at a loss to understand for what reason the Company leaves to competitors not so well situated as it is, the whole of a profitable and always increasing business.

PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY.

The Company possesses twenty-one steam vessels, possessing 17,000 horse-power and 80,000 tons burden; a fishing establishment at Newfoundland, several sailing vessels and schooners attached to the fisheries, a rope factory at Granville and a machine foundry at Aubervilliers.

The cost of the fleet of vessels owned by the Company amounts to 65,603,683 francs, or $13,120,736 of our money. The sinking fund provided by the Company reduces that amount to about $12,000,000.

On the other hand, the Company has expended upon the different lines a sum of about $1,500,000, all of which has gone in improving the steamers *Florida*, *Louisiana* and the *Washington*. A sum of about $800,000 has been applied to the establishment of a wharf on the Hudson, to an agency at Colon, Aspinwall, to the clearing of the Bay of St. Thomas and to several other small works.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.

The capital of the Company consists of about $10,250,000, in round numbers, to which the Government has added, as an advance, a sum of over $3,000,000. The postal service—including a sum of $1,003,811, Government subvention—has produced last year a gross amount of $4,616,000. The expenses on this service being $3,500,081, leaves to the Company a net profit of over $1,000,000.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A LINE ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN BETWEEN PANAMA AND VALPARAISO.

Besides the various lines already spoken of, the Transatlantic Company proposes, conformably to a bill agreed to by the Minister of Finance, to establish a monthly line between Panama and Valparaiso, landing at the intermediate ports of the equator, Peru, Bolivia, and corresponding with the already existing service of St. Nazaire and Colon, Panama. In consequence of this arrangement, the auxiliary service of St. Thomas to Jamaica will branch on the line of Mexico, and will go as far as Panama.

This line is to be served by three new steamers, 3,000 tons burden each, with a 450 horse-power engine, giving an average of ten knots an hour. The French service between Panama and Valparaiso, although monthly in appearance, will be in reality a fortnightly service, in consequence of the branching of the St. Thomas and Jamaica line up to Vera Cruz and Panama. As a compensation, the Company has demanded and obtained, with a few reserves, an annual subvention of three-quarters of a million of dollars, and an interest of five per cent. upon the capital of the Company, provided said capital will not exceed for all the lines the sum of $12,000,000. This will give the State the right to become interested in the fourth of the profits of the Company, whenever its profits exceed eight per cent.

The total of the expenditures of the Pacific line is valued by the Company at the sum of $2,000,000, upon which the French Government is to advance $800,000. The three new steamers are to be built immediately, so as to be afloat in the course of the next year.

TELEGRAPHIC IMPROVEMENTS INTRODUCED BY THE COMPANY.

Speaking of the improvements introduced by the Company as an addition to the comfort and security of the passengers, we must mention a very interesting apparatus, the invention of the Doctor of the *Europe*, Mr. FOUCAUT. It is an electrical speaking telegraph, transmitting instantaneously from the quarter deck to all parts of the ship and especially to the helmsmen the orders of the Captain, or officers. By means of this telegraph, which we have seen at work on board the *Europe*, speaking-trumpets are done away with and the ship moves without a word being uttered. This is certainly a considerable advantage in stormy weather, when orders are not always distinctly heard; but the most valuable use of that ingenious apparatus is in the rapidity of the transmission of orders. Suppose two steamers coming upon one another in foggy weather at the rate of twelve or fourteen knots an hour, and no speaking-trumpet will be prompt enough to avoid a collision. But have on board the ship a speaking telegraph and immediately the compass and the alarm bell advises the helmsman which way to steer. It has been calculated that in such an occurrence a second was enough to sink or save the ship; several seconds are certainly gained by the use of Dr. FOUCAUT's ingenious invention. His telegraph is to be applied, we understand, on board the French navy for the service of the batteries of artillery which are now in communication with the Captain by means of speaking pipes. We would not be surprised if the Secretary of the French navy was to recommend the use of that useful invention, and we should be glad to see our own Government take notice of it, and to see whether or not it is entitled to the credit it has already obtained.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be seen by what precedes that the Company has in less than six years realized what has hitherto been thought impracticable, viz.: the establishment of a prosperous line of steamers between New-York and Havre, which is now paying dividends to stockholders.

We also see that the Company has applied its profits to the creation and extension of other lines, and that its successes have encouraged it to extend the field of its operations southward. Its success was not, however, limited to material and personal advantages; they have contributed also to give character to the commercial navy of France, and shown to Frenchmen, naturally backward in all transactions with foreign countries, a new channel for their activity and new markets for their goods. These services will not be lost sight of, we hope, by those who are supporting the Company; in our estimation they must contribute to increase its strength, and secure for it the confidence of all persons dealing with it at home or abroad.

GREENWICH.

The Americus Club—Description of the Club House and Grounds—The Annual Chowder and Clam Bake.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

AMERICUS CLUB HOUSE, GREENWICH, Conn., Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

Greenwich, unlike many other places hereabouts, has a history. Here was built one of the first churches in Connecticut. Here is the precipice down which rode "Old Put," when pursued by the bloody-minded and exasperated Britishers. Here too, at an early day, settled many wealthy families, attracted by the quietness and beauty of the place, and the property then acquired by them remains in the possession of their descendants to the present time. Indeed, property owners in Greenwich are so little affected by the spirit of speculation that they positively refuse to sell even when offered something over the intrinsic value of their lands. For years past one of our wealthiest New-York hotel proprietors has in vain endeavored to purchase land enough here to build a hotel upon. All his offers have been refused, and Greenwich, a village of several thousand inhabitants, remains without a hotel of any kind. The man who shall be fortunate enough to become proprietor of a hotel here will probably make his fortune in a short time, for a more attractive place it would be difficult to find.

A short distance from the village, on a point of land jutting out into a most romantic and beautiful piece of water, known as Indian Harbor, are situated the house and grounds of

THE AMERICUS CLUB.

Like the monks of old, the Indians appear to have had a remarkable appreciation of the beauties of natural scenery, and it is seldom that any locality, known to have been inhabited by them, is found that is not distinguished by the romantic beauty of its surroundings. This is peculiarly the case with Indian Harbor. Almost land-locked, and sheltered from every breeze that would visit it too roughly, the little bay dotted with pretty islets covered with soft, green turf and shadowed by noble trees, Indian Harbor is, indeed, as charming a place as the eye ever gazed upon. Here, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," we should be content to take up our abiding-place for the rest of our natural lives.

The members of Americus Club, with a good taste, which speaks well for them, in 1858 selected this as their headquarters. The property belonged to Mr. MEAD, but a lease was obtained from that gentleman of sufficient ground on which to erect the necessary buildings. Until 1862, however, the members of the Club contented themselves with living under canvass. In that year it was decided to commence the erection of permanent buildings, and the first house was constructed, being the one now used as a dining-hall. It also contains a very handsome reception parlor—the walls adorned by several fine pictures—a kitchen, barber's shop and lavatory, with a large dormitory above. In 1863 this house was enlarged to its present size. The next year the small building used for the dispensing of liquid refreshments was erected. I suppose this might be called the bar-room, but it is certainly very unlike most other bar rooms, inasmuch as the liquors are of the best quality, and are dispensed without money and without price. A young man named "Buster" presides over this department with that graceful ease and dignity which can only be acquired by long practice. Above the bar-room is an apartment used for card-playing and other amusements. In 1864 Mr. WM. M. TWEED was elected President of the Club, an office he has held ever since. In 1865 the Library building was erected. This is situated on the highest point of land in the grounds. The library—a handsomely-furnished and well-proportioned apartment—contains 600 volumes of the standard authors. Above the library is another dormitory. Altogether there are sleeping accommodations for about ninety persons. A regular staff of well-trained servants is kept to administer to the wants of the members of the Club. I have not yet spoken of the Club fleet, which consists of seven yachts and twenty row-boats. Sailing and rowing are favorite amusements of the members of the Club, and the fleet is kept quite busy during favorable weather.

Saturday last was the occasion of the Club's "Annual Chowder and Rhode Island Clam-bake," as the invitations thereto expressed it. Taking the New-Haven train from Twenty-seventh-street, we found ourselves at the Greenwich depot about noon, and shortly afterward at the entrance to the Club grounds. A pleasant ride of some length through these grounds, which are densely wooded, brought us to the plateau on which the Club-houses stand, and which have already been described. It had been arranged that the clam-bake should take place on Tweed Island, a small rocky island about one hundred yards from the main land. This is the island which some veracious chronicler assured the public had been purchased by Mr. WM. M. TWEED for $800,000. It would certainly have been rather dearer than Broadway or Central Park property at the price, as it does not contain more than a couple of acres of land. Capt. COLE, of Providence, had been specially engaged to superintend this particular chowder and clam-bake, and the Captain did it. It was a chowder which will be remembered when the manner of making chowders has been forgotten. Of the ingredients I cannot speak, further than to say that chicken and lobster were among them. The whole, however, formed a compound which would have created an appetite beneath the very ribs of death. Capt. COLE's name will go down to posterity. It was to be regretted that the rain prevented some of the members of the Club and their guests from going over to Tweed Island to partake of the good things there provided. For them, however, dinner was served in the dining-hall, and a pleasant day was spent in spite of the unfavorable condition of the elements. Indeed it would be difficult for any guest of the Americus Club not to spend the day pleasantly. With that true spirit of hospitality which distinguishes its members, every guest is made welcome, and his tastes studied sufficiently for his entertainers to know what will best please him. He is not pressed to drink champagne when he expresses a preference for claret, or to smoke when he does not want to smoke, or to go out walking or sailing when when he would rather remain in the house. He is permitted, in fact, to do as he likes, without feeling that he is in any way neglected. A very large number of the members of the Club usually visit Greenwich on Saturday and remain over Sunday. The Club was organized in 1849, and comprises men of all political parties, from the most rabid Radical to the most ultra Democrat. Nowhere, however, will the visitor hear less of politics than here. The subject is tabooed. The Club now comprises about 85 members; not long ago it had 100; but it was decided that vacancies should not hereafter be filled until the members had been reduced to a certain number. Among its present members are Mr. WM. M. TWEED, its President, whose beaming face extends a welcome to every one; Mr. THURLOW WEED, Mr. OWEN W. BRENNAN, a portly and pleasant countenanced gentleman; Alderman CUDDY, Mr. CHAS. G. CORNELL, Supervisors ROCHE, SMITH and BLEAKLEY, Justice SHANDLEY, Mr. CHARLES H. HALL, Secretary of the Club; Mr. JAMES L. MILLER, Superintendent of Buildings, who also bears the somewhat mysterious *soubriquet* of "Old Rapper-down." The visitor to the Club grounds who does not make Mr. MILLER's acquaintance will lose half the pleasure of his visit. Last, though by no means least, is Mr. EUGENE DURNIN, Librarian, a tall, thin, pale gentleman of studious and retiring habits. Mr. DURNIN, it is whispered, has not burned the midnight oil in vain, and is about to give the results of his studies to the world. It is a matter of wonder how a gentleman of Mr. DURNIN's ascetic habits and taciturn disposition ever became associated with so jolly a set of gentlemen as the "Americuses." He can, however, occasionally unbend and enliven the conversation with classic jest and well-told anecdote. Of the other members of the Club I have not space to speak, but I believe that no one is admitted as a member without strict inquiry as to his habits, social qualities, &c. The consequence, of course, is that the Club is kept very select, and all the members are on the pleasantest terms with each other.

I had almost forgotten to say that the members of the Club intend next season to enlarge their main building, so as to afford increased sleeping accommodations for those who desire to stay all night.

C. W.

THE NEW OCEAN CABLE

French Official Statement Concerning the New Transatlantic Cable Between France and the United States.

From Le Moniteur, (Official,) July 27.

The concession of the French Transatlantic cable has just been granted in public adjudication to Baron ERLANGER, of Paris, and Mr. J. REUTER, of London. It may now be hoped that France will at least have her own Transatlantic cable, and cease to be tributary to foreign countries. The mission of our century seems to be to teach every one to appreciate the value of time, and English adage, "Time is money," is now a European truth. If steam shortens distance for the traveler, electricity does still more: it does away with distance altogether, by permitting an instantaneous exchange of news between the most remote points of the globe. At the present time, telegraphing, as a custom, is not reserved as an exceptional thing for the most important circumstances of life; it is becoming, on the contrary, an every-day custom, a requirement of every moment; it becomes more and more a substitute for letter-writing, and, like the latter, has its postage stamp and box. In 1863 the number of telegrams sent in France was 1,755,000; in 1867 this figure rose to 3,214,000. What is less known is that the submarine cable is now an engine understood, practical, and multiplied in all the seas of Europe; and the following statistics show that it is only for France that the submarine cable is a novelty.

England is connected with Ireland by four submarine lines. The two first are laid from Stranraer, a Scotch town, 30 kilometres from Wigtown, in the bay of Loch Ryan, and are carried, the one to Carrickfergus in Ireland, on the bay of that name, in the county of Antrim, and the other to Belfast, the great manufacturing town of Ulster. The third line runs from the little island of Holyhead, in Wales, to Dublin; the fourth from Haverfordwest, a town in Pembrokeshire, on the West Cleddy, in the heart of Milford Haven, to Wexford, chief town of the county of that name on the Slaney. In the Irish Sea there is the Isle of Man, connected with the industrial and commercial town of Whitehaven. In the Atlantic Ocean the Anglo-Norman islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney are connected by cables. In the North Sea the little port of Cromer, near Norwich, is the starting-point of two submarine cables, the one to Schleswig, and the other to Emden, in Hanover, in the Gulf of Dollart. Two cables connect Holland and England, one starting from Lowestoft and the other from Yoxford, and both terminating at Haarlem. Lastly, England communicates with Denmark by another line, and with Belgium by the cable from Ostend to Dover. Denmark has connected the Islands of Seeland and Fuhnen with the Continent. Sweden communicates with Prussia by a cable starting from Trelleborg, in the Icens of Malmo, and Christianstadt, formerly a province of Scania, and terminating in the vicinity of Stralsund, in Pomerania. In the Mediterranean a cable connects the Balearic Islands with Spain, from Barcelona to the Islands of Majorca, Minorca and Iviza. The Piombino Cable connects the Island of Elba with Italy. The Sicily Cable has been extended to Malta, Tripoli, Benghazy and Alexandria. This is the connecting point between the East and the West; here opens the great highway of India and China. Lastly, two cables unite Europe with Asia across the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. What is France's part in this great network? In the Atlantic Ocean we communicate with England by three cables from Boulogne to Folkestone, from Calais to Dover, and from Dieppe to Newhaven, and from Brittany we have a little cable which connects Coutances with the Island of Jersey. In the Mediterranean we have not yet succeeded in communicating with Algeria, but the new cable which is to start from Nice to cross Corsica and terminate at La Calle, seems likely to be laid very shortly. This rapid enumeration enables us to understand the question of submarine cables. So many lines could not have been established unless experience and practice had caused the science of the electric engineer to make great progress. England, knowing no bounds to her ambition, attempted to solve the problem of the transatlantic cable. It is already known that our neighbors have achieved a glorious success through that perseverance which is one of the distinctive features of their national character. Every one has followed the phases of that great work, and all the incidents of the laying of the Atlantic cables are popularly known in Europe. At the same time, this success is generally regarded only as a lucky venture, whereas it is the fruit, on the contrary, of patient study and of scientific labors and discoveries. That which has been once done can be done again, and has been done several times already since England's success. Thanks to the progress made in manufacturing which renders an injury capable of being repaired within a few hours; thanks to the mechanical engines by which the cable is paid out; thanks to the apparatus of Sir C. BRIGHT, which indicates the precise spot where the cable has been injured at the bottom of the sea, this adventurous undertaking has changed its character and has entered into the sphere of industrial undertakings—a delicate one still, but nevertheless reasonable and certain. Even though an accident is still to be feared in the difficult process of paying-out, the total loss of the cable is no longer possible.

America has already submerged a large number of cables of great length, connecting all her possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific. Lastly, for some years past two cables have been working in the Indian Seas—namely, the Ceylon cables and the cable from Fao to Kurrachee. In this great movement France has delayed taking up the place which belongs to her. For many years past a French transatlantic cable has been desired and asked for. In the vast network of submarine telegraphy, of which we have just sketched a map, there is one void which strikes the view. The Old and New Continents do not communicate with one another by a direct route. Dispatches from Europe for New-York must cross the North Sea, pass through England, and cross the Irish Sea before reaching the Atlantic. Take a map and find the direct line from Europe to America, and your finger will trace the future course of the French cable from Brest to St. Pierre, Miquelon, and from St. Pierre to New-York. The first section of the cable will cover a distance of 2,688 English nautical miles, the second a distance of only 950 miles. The future cable will therefore measure about 8,000,000 metres. At the present day English manufacturers alone are in a condition to undertake such a task; but such are the resources of the constructors and the experience of the engineers, that, if there be no accident, the President of the United States will be able to send the first telegram to His Majesty the Emperor of the French on Aug. 15, 1869.

The importance of this enterprise needs no demonstration. It suffices to remember that the commerce between Europe and America is estimated at fifteen millions daily, and that close upon 2,000 towns keep up regular correspondence with America. It is due to this immense intercourse that the English cables show receipts of 32,000f. a day. Will competition diminish these receipts? The contrary may be affirmed without hesitation. It is a principle well known at the present time that the multiplication of means of communication multiplies the amount of traffic. What would have become of railways had they been supported only by those who patronized coaches, the only travelers known at the time of their construction? Quite recently France established on the ocean a transatlantic postal service similar to the English services. Both services at once obtained their complement of passengers and freight; so much so, that by the successive increase of lines the point has been reached of having one departure a day from England to America. Does this competition diminish the customers of the French transatlantic lines? On the contrary, there is obstruction at Havre to the great detriment of our exports, and the Chamber of Commerce at Havre makes just complaints, and asks that the line between Havre and New-York should be doubled, as the only means of driving English packets from our ports. It will be the same with telegrams; competition will bring about a lowering of the tariffs, and the number of messages will increase. At the outset the cost of a transatlantic telegram was £20. For a year past this high rate has been reduced by half, and the messages have trebled. The English cable gets at present as many messages as it can send, and has nothing to gain by lowering its rates, which is would do at once if, while increasing the number of messages, it had sufficient means of transmitting them. The more one considers the consequences of the enterprise in the future, the more one is penetrated with its grandeur and importance. The Americans are studying at the present moment the project of a Pacific cable, and the time is not far distant when French commerce will know every morning the quotations of silk at Shanghae, of gold at San Francisco, and of cotton at New-Orleans. The laying of the French transatlantic cable will make a mark in history as one of the important events of the imperial reign.

The Collection of Ship News at Quarantine.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 10, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is well known that it is made a misdemeanor by statute for any person except a pilot to go on board of, or have any *communication* or dealing with, any vessel subject to quarantine before she shall be boarded and examined by the Health Officer; and power is given to that officer to detain any person at quarantine, not exceeding twenty days, who shall be guilty of such an offence.

But the *Herald* seems to think that this law was not designed to apply to that journal, or, if so, that it must yield to its demands, whatever may be the consequences. Its proprietor accordingly persists in sending his agents down the Bay to communicate with vessels, and receive packages from them, before their sanitary condition has been ascertained and passed upon by Dr. SWINBURNE, the Health Officer. And because that officer is endeavoring to enforce the laws, and exclude the *Herald* from privileges which other journals are not permitted to enjoy, it charges him with having made an arrangement with the Western Union Telegraph Company, by which the collection of shipping news is to be controlled for his own personal emolument.

It is due to all parties that the public should know the truth about the matter, and we have accordingly taken the trouble to ascertain the facts, and we find that the only foundation for the charge is this: About a year since various parties applied to him for permission to gather news from vessels under quarantine, and to communicate with them in behalf of various shipping houses in the City for the purpose of soliciting consignments. At the same time certain other parties proposed to him to erect a line of telegraph to communicate between the Quarantine establishment and the City for the use of the Quarantine authorities, on condition that those erecting it should be allowed to gather and transmit news from vessels under quarantine for the public Press. Upon this proposition being made, the Western Union Telegraph Company submitted a similar proposition, and insisted that if such a privilege were granted to any one it should be granted to that Company, for the reason that it was already in communication with all parts of the country, and was then engaged in furnishing news to the Associated Press, and that an arrangement could be made through it which would meet the wants of all the public journals of the City. It was manifestly unnecessary, and at the same time highly improper, that the Health Officer should grant all these applications. The law had placed him at Quarantine as the guardian of the public health; it had declared that no one but a pilot should visit a vessel subject to quarantine before he did; and it prohibited any one from holding communication with a vessel under quarantine without his permission. While he was anxious to furnish every facility to the public Press and to the merchants for gathering news from incoming vessels, he saw at once that he could not grant requests which must necessarily jeopardize, if not entirely destroy, the efficiency of all quarantine regulations. He accordingly replied to the Western Union Telegraph Company that if they would extend their line of telegraph to the Quarantine establishment, and such an arrangement could be made with the several members of the Associated Press as would obviate the necessity of employing more than a single agent for gathering and transmitting news from vessels under or subject to quarantine, such agent would be permitted to act in that capacity under such restrictions as the Health Officer should see fit to establish for the protection of the public health.

This proposal was acceded to by the Company and generally by the Press. A cable was at once connected with the hospital ship, and a single person was selected to gather news for the entire Press of the City. This arrangement, so eminently wise and proper, has given entire satisfaction to the public and to the Press, with the single exception of the *Herald*. That journal is in no respect excluded from the arrangement, but refuses to receive the news thus gathered, because, in that mode it could not receive it in advance of its being furnished to other papers. Dr. SWINBURNE derives no benefit from the arrangement except an exemption from annoyance, and the privilege of using the telegraph line thus established without charge.

Ice-Cream Feast at the Five Points.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We know many of your readers will be interested in hearing something from among the poor, while they are away enjoying themselves in the pleasant places of the land. It is so much of a task to get 400 children into the country, that we do not attempt it, and with our children at the Five Points House of Industry, we contrive to have home picnics. We have plenty of play-room, and we strive to make our children happy at home, at which we succeed very well. On Tuesday we gave them a right good supply of ice-cream. We have now in the institution a family of about 200 children, the largest part of them boys. Nearly as many more come to our schools from outside, and mostly from the immediate neighborhood. To make ice-cream for such a host is no small affair, yet we did it and had a surplus after all were fed. O, how children do love ice-cream! Not even strawberries are so much a luxury, and the scraping of saucers, to get from them the last possible particle, made a deal of music in our dining room and afforded amusement to those of us who were lookers-on and helpers in the scene. After the repast was finished, we asked all the outside children who knew any sick persons to step one side; a number did so; dividing them into small squads, we sent a messenger with each company, directing them if they found sickness to send a messenger from each family to receive a portion of cream for the sick. The scenes which our messengers witnessed, and the gladness awakened by the gift, were some of them very touching. The cost of the cream, excluding labor, was

60 quarts milk, 6c	$3 60
7 lbs. sugar for 15½c	1 06
Salt and ice	2 50
Other materials	75
Total	$7 91

Little as this cream cost, we enjoyed a saucer of it as much as the children did. The milk used was the best condensed, which we reduced ourselves. We are happy and grateful to be able to say to our friends that with the terrible sickness and mortality among the young in our City, not a death has occurred in our family, and hardly a single case of serious illness. The poor always suffer in the tenement houses of this City, but in the extreme heat of this Summer the suffering has been dreadful, and death reaped a rich harvest among the children. Our schools are always open, and I think the House has never been closed for a day since it was first opened. We never close our schools, because our children would be turned upon the streets, or shut up in places in some respects worse even than the streets for them, and our teachers get their four weeks' vacation in turn, so as to prevent the necessity of shutting up the schools. Want among the poor exists as certainly, if not as extensively, in the Summer as in the Winter, and somebody must help them, and so we keep open doors the year round.

S. B. H.

Commitments to Insane Asylums.

From the Philadelphia Post, Aug. 10.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, speaking of the Merritt case, says: "This strange story furnishes startling confirmation of the accounts frequently given of the facility with which designing parties may procure the confinement in lunatic asylums of persons of perfectly sound minds." The imprisonment of Mrs. MERRITT, which so justly shocks the TIMES, was by no means as unjustifiable as that of other sane persons whose cases we have printed. The detention of Gen. STUART for six months in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, for instance, was utterly without excuse, for when his custodians were brought into Court they were unable to give any better reason for believing him to be a lunatic than that he swore when he was tricked into the Asylum and locked up in his room. When we consider that for one case of unjust confinement that is brought to the knowledge of the public there are perhaps half a dozen that are never heard of, the necessity of a radical reform is evident.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Arkansas Democratic State Central Committee have issued an address, in which they say: "Protesting against the usurpation and tyranny of the existing State Governments, and believing it in all its parts and bearings to be unconstitutional and void, yet as a matter of self-preservation, and for their own protection, advise all the people of the State, who can do so, to register, qualify and vote in the ensuing elections." And again: "We look forward with confidence to the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and a Democratic House of Representatives in Congress, and an authoritative indorsement by the President and the popular branch of Congress, as well as the Supreme Court, of the declaration of the great Democratic Party, that the series of measures known as the Reconstruction acts *are unconstitutional and void.*"

Hon. I. N. MORRIS, late Democratic member of Congress, of Illinois, now strong for GRANT, publishes a political letter which contains the following extraordinary prediction:

"A few days after the nominations were made by the Convention which assembled in New-York on the 4th instant, I had a conversation in Washington City with Gen. CUSHING, of Massachusetts, in which that eminent jurist and politician said: 'The simple question to determine at the election is, shall Gen. GRANT or FRANK BLAIR be President for the next four years? for if SEYMOUR is elected he will not live a year.' The announcement, I confess, startled me, I knew Gen. CUSHING's intimate knowledge of Gov. SEYMOUR, and that he never indulged in an idle remark."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer*, to correct a misapprehension on the part of many of its readers, says of Hon. JOSHUA HILL, one of the new United States Senators from that State: "The Democracy of the State, and of the whole country, can expect nothing favoring their views from that gentleman. He is a Republican, and favors the election of GRANT and COLFAX, as he was, and did, before his election as Senator. The fact should be understood by the people of our State, and, recognizing it in its fullest force, we shall have to regard Mr. HILL, in his Senatorial character, as not representing, in any degree, the Democratic Party of Georgia, and, therefore, not representing the true interests of the State."

A. H. GARLAND, one of the Arkansas delegates to the Tammany Convention, spoke at a ratification meeting in Little Rock on the evening of July 21, and said that the Southern delegates—those from Arkansas particularly—told those from the North they could name the man if they would give them the platform. The speaker had been placed on the Committee on the Platform, and when they had reached the Southern question the delegates from the North told those from the South to write their wrongs in their own manner—no matter how strong they made it—and the great Democratic Party of the North would indorse it.

The Alabama Democratic State Executive Committee will hold a meeting in Montgomery on Wednesday, Aug. 20, for the transaction of important business. The call says: "As the Committee desire to reflect the wishes of the true men of the State, every county is respectfully invited to select as delegates to advise with us such of their best men as will certainly attend. On the next day, (Thursday,) the 21st, a grand State ratification meeting will be held, and the thousands who will assemble will be addressed by the best speakers of this and the adjoining States. Organize, organize, and be ready!"

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* protests that the Democracy are not responsible for the "somewhat indiscreet speeches" of WADE HAMPTON, TOOMBS, COBB and others in the South, delivered since the close of the New-York Convention. It says: "We repudiate and disclaim any such responsibility. These Southern leaders have reasons of their own, in the present condition of the country, to be morbidly sensitive, and it is not unnatural that they should express themselves with more warmth and feeling than prudence and judgment would dictate. But in this they do not speak for the Northern Democracy."

Gen. JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, in his speech before the Jackson Democratic Association, of Washington, said that he hardly knew how to begin, for the prostration of industrial interests, &c., is universally felt. Take Washington and look at the spectacle; see the despotism and tyranny over the people, such as seventy-five or eighty years ago would have caused every man to rise and shake it off. To-day seventy thousand white men here were submitting themselves to be crushed under the heel of a negro government. That they submitted one single hour is amazing!

Judge STANLEY MATHEWS, of Cincinnati, peremptorily declines being a candidate for Congress in the Ohio second district. He says: "There are reasons of a personal and private character, known and appreciated, perhaps, in part by those intimately acquainted with my situation in life, of a character too delicate to be the subject of public discussion, which, nevertheless, are of controlling effect, and raise a duty which seems to be paramount, and which compels me to declare that I cannot accede to your request."

The Indiana Democratic State Central Committee have appointed two mass meetings in each Congressional District and assigned prominent speakers to each. These meetings will be held during this month. Local canvassing is being vigorously prosecuted all over the State.

Rev. Dr. T. L. CUYLER, a classmate of Gen. FRANK BLAIR in one of the Colleges which the latter attended for a short time, says that BLAIR's only distinction in College was his amputation of a class-mate's nose, with a carving-knife in a tipsy spree.

Hon. JOHN S. CARLILE, formerly of West Virginia, and United States Senator under the restored Government, now residing in Baltimore, declares emphatically for GRANT and COLFAX, and will take the stump for them.

The Chicago Republicans will hold a mass ratification meeting on the 12th inst., at which Ex-Secretary STANTON, Hon. MATT. H. CARPENTER, Gov. OGLESBY and Gens. LOGAN and PALMER are to speak.

ROBERT TOOMBS, in his speech at the Democratic meeting in Atlanta, Ga., on the 23d ult., said that JEFFERSON DAVIS had committed no treason and the Radicals dare not try him.

The Columbus, (Ga.) *Enquirer* does not like the report that Gen. JOHN A. DIX will support GRANT and COLFAX, and says that he was a "Freesoiler twenty years ago, and has been an Abolitionist ever since."

Gen. JOHN BEATTY has been unanimously renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ohio Eighth District. L. B. MATSELL, Esq., of Mansfield was nominated for Elector.

The Democrats of the Minnesota First District have nominated GEORGE W. BATCHELDER, of Faribault, for Congress. He is a lawyer, and a lifelong Democrat.

Mr. PENDLETON has promised to speak three times in Iowa during the campaign, and the Democratic State Committee has selected Des Moines, Cedar Rapids and Fairfield as the places.

A State Convention of the Republican Party of Florida is to be held in Lake City on Tuesday, Sept. 15, to nominate a candidate for Congress, and to fill vacancies in the electoral ticket.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* urges the Democrats of the Ohio Second District to repeat their action of last year, and nominate no candidate for Congress against Gen. CARY.

The Democratic candidate for Mayor of New-Albany, Ind., was elected on Tuesday, but the Republicans made a gain of 700 votes.

Hon. A. J. GLOSSBRENNER has been unanimously renominated for Congress by the Democrats of Pennsylvania, Fifteenth District.

Gen. BUTLER is to speak at Gloucester, Mass., this Saturday evening.

Death of the Oldest Graduate of Harvard College.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 8.

The oldest surviving Alumnus of Harvard, in the order of graduation, is Hon. SAMUEL THATCHER, of Bangor, who was born July 1, 1776, graduated at the age of 17, in 1793, and was elected to Congress in 1802, sixty-five years ago—but the oldest in age was, we believe, JACOB NEWMAN KNAPP, Esq., who died on July 27, at Walpole, N. H., in his 95th year, having been born in the latter part of 1773. Mr. KNAPP graduated in his 29th year, in the class of 1802, so distinguished for the eminence and talents of its members, but of which only two of the sixty are now surviving, both inhabitants of Boston, and prominent lawyers.

Mr. KNAPP was the third member of his class who has deceased within about two months, Gov. LINCOLN having died on May 29 last, at the age of 86, and President ALLEN on July 16, aged 84. Mr. KNAPP was a native of Newburyport, taught school in New-Hampshire in his youth, was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and Cambridge College, graduating in 1802; kept a private school in Salem some years, then removed to Charlestown, where he taught school and studied divinity with Dr. MORSE. He preached, but never as a candidate for settlement; and, through the failure of his eyes, finally gave up professional life and retired to a farm in Walpole, married Miss LOUISA BELLOWS, and settled down for life. He became a Unitarian in sentiment, but was one of the old school, serious, Bible-loving ones. He lived respected and beloved, and died lamented, in a ripe old age.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DISEASED CATTLE.

Arrivals of Infected Meat—Action of the Board of Health.

Considerable excitement was created yesterday by the announcement that large quantities of diseased cattle had arrived in this neighborhood from Illinois. The first cases of disease observed were among the large droves that reached several railroad stations on the opposite side of the river, last Thursday, from that State. They came by way of Pennsylvania. The cattle plague has been raging for the last three weeks in Champaign County, Western Illinois, where the prairies are covered with immense herds. At least thirty thousand head have been brought into that county within three months, from Texas. The present alarming disease has been attributed to them. It is infectious and deadly, killing more than half of those it attacks. The animals suddenly sicken, and the symptoms they exhibit are invariably the same. Strange to say, the men in Champaign County who tend the cattle state that those from Texas did not appear afflicted with the sickness on arrival, and have not since caught it. It is thought by the Board of Health that all the herds that have arrived here within the last ten days have been more or less infected. The first cases were discovered on the 1st inst., when two animals were found suffering upon a Pennsylvania Railroad train. On reaching Communipaw they were immediately slaughtered, and thrown into the "rendering vats, where all cattle in any way unfit for the market are deposited, that the fat may be boiled from them.

On Wednesday last about eighty animals had to be slaughtered from the cars before reaching Harrisburg, and a number were found sick when the train arrived on Thursday at Communipaw. Six of this lot, thought to be in health, were sold during Friday, but were not moved beyond the Bergen limits. Three more, however, were bought at the same time by a Williamsburg butcher, at a cheap rate, who contrived to run them off without the knowledge of the slaughter-house officials. On learning the condition of the stock, those gentlemen immediately placed 150 head in quarantine, which action was acceded to by the gentleman in charge, Mr. I. T. Fitch, agent of Mr. Alexander, a noted stock raiser of Champaign and Sangammon Counties. These animals appeared shriveled, with very prominent back bones. Their eyes were dull and watery, and their respiration spasmodic. On Friday morning a large train arrived from the former county with many Texan cattle and a mixed assortment of Illinois cattle. Two hundred and thirty of the latter had been started from Mr. Alexander's farm, near Tolums, where the disease is rife, but were apparently in high health when leaving.

On Saturday morning a deputation from the Metropolitan Board of Health, consisting of Drs. Harris, Howard, Morris and Stiles, visited the Communipaw slaughter-houses and inspected the stock. Mr. Fitch soon after took the responsibility of ordering the 151 quarantined cattle sacrificed that belonged to his employer, and they were killed during Sunday and thrown into the rendering vats. They were valued at $8,000. Their hides, horns, hoofs, &c., were all disinfected by carbolic acid.

It was thought advisable on Saturday to telegraph the Governors of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, suggesting a rigid sanitary inspection of all cattle passing eastward through their respecive States, especially asking Gov. Fenton to see that the work be thoroughly done upon trains passing through Buffalo, Salamanca, Binney.

The Board of Health state that there need be no cause for panic. But few diseased animals, if any, have been brought over from the New Jersey side, and they have been, ere this, eaten. Thorough precautions have been taken for the future, and not only the yard at Communipaw, but those at Hudson City and Harlem, are closely watched by Board of Health officials. It is thought that the Governor of Illinois should at once take measures to prevent any tainted cattle from leaving his State.

Some most unpleasant looking and unfragrant specimens of diseased viscera, taken from the cattle thrown into the Communipaw rendering vats, yesterday, are on exhibition at the rooms of the Board of Health.

As a guide to meat purchasers, it may be stated that healthy meat is firm and elastic to the touch, and hardly moistens the fingers. Diseased meat is soft and wet, and serum often runs from it. Good meat has but little odor, and that by no means disagreeable. Diseased meat has a faint and cadaverous smell. This is best observed by cutting it and smelling the knife, or pouring a little warm water over it when chopped. It loses, also, 10 per cent. more weight in cooking than when healthy.

The diseases engendered by bad meat are chiefly diarrhœa and tapeworm. It often creates carbuncles and scalds. Care should be taken to have meat thoroughly cooked, if consumers wish to avoid all possibility of animalcules.

The present cattle plague is defined as a form of the malignant typhus, which afflicted some years ago, the great European herds on the Vistula, and in East Prussia, Russia, and Poland. The term "rinderpest" applied to the diseases of those animals was a general designation, comprehending various symptoms. Many of the deceased cattle here are covered with ticks almost round, and a quarter of an inch in length.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Letter from the Citizens' Association—Suggestions Relative to their Location and Management.

Citizens' Association of New-York, Aug 8, 1868.

To Hon. George B. Lincoln, President of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

Dear Sir: As the Board of Health has under consideration the subject of locating the slaughter-houses in this City, the Citizens' Association respectfully begs leave to offer a few suggestions thereon, impelled thereto by the great importance of the question and by an earnest desire to see every interest in the community carefully considered and fully protected.

The whole subject must be fully investigated with reference not only to the present interests by which it is surrounded, but also with reference to the great interests which will be created by the rapid and unparalleled growth of New York. Are we building too much upon tha future, when we say that the progress of this City in the past plainly indicates the development of a City whose magnitude will as far surpass all other great centres of population, as the extent of territory and the elements of wealth lying behind it surpass those lying behind other great cities? We are to provide for the health and comfort of millions —and all the industries carried on upon Manhattan Island must ultimately be carefully regulated and supervised in reference to the welfare of our entire population.

The whole subject of food supplies is of such vital importance to the health and well-being of our people, that the Board of Health will find itself compelled, at no distant day, to take up the question in its entire length and breadth.

The intelligent and respectable butchers, who control the great bulk of the capital and business, will find it greatly to their advantage to carefully review the whole field of their business operations, and to enter into broad and comprehensive arrangements to conduct their highly-important calling in harmony with the great changes that have taken place, and which will continue to take place from year to year in our City. The Commissioners who were appointed by the State to lay out our island, remarked, in 1811, in their report, that it was probable in half a century that New-York would have a population of 400,000 souls. The Commissioners' views at that time were perhaps no more below the actual development of our City, than are the views of many persons at the present day, upon the subject of the future development of New-York. With the facts now before us for a guide, it would be only a temporary make-shift, and an expensive and troublesome experiment for the butchers to locate their slaughter-houses much below the banks of the Harlem River. The growth of population, and the rapid centralization of commercial and social interests, would again be pressing for their removal if they are not located wisely and in harmony with the great interests of the community. The calling of the butchers is alike honorable and indispensable as other callings, and so long as the business is managed in harmony with the most important interests of the community, the butchers will be respected, and their business will prosper.

It must be admitted by all that the time has come when radical changes must be made. A temporizing, make-shift policy will only end in dissatisfaction, prolonged trouble, loss and annoyance to the butchers and the public.

Considerable ingenuity would be now required to select a spot below Harlem, where no population exists to be affected by the evils of slaughter-houses. The Association has learned with surprise that some suggestions have been made to your Board for the selection of sites in the vicinity of Fortieth-street, on the East and on the North Rivers.

These proposed sites are in the heart of our City, near the thickly populated homes of the poor and the mansions of the rich.

The driving of cattle through the streets to abattoirs on Fortieth-street, would be quite as objectionable as it has ever been. Whether approaching from the north or the south, the cattle would have to travel through several miles of populous streets, and the danger would then be augmented from the circumstance that from every quarter the cattle in droves would converge here. The nuisance will be most felt in the best streets and avenues, viz., those best paved and where there are no car tracks.

The value of the best property will thus be greatly depreciated. If the butchers are located so low down town they will feel, as all must feel, that it is but temporary, and that they will shortly have to move again, as increasing population and increasing mortality in their neighborhood forces them away. They will, therefore, be unwilling to make any permanent investments of capital for improvements which will benefit the public health. Everything about the premises will be make-shifts, such as are now found in many of our slaughter-houses.

In addition to the annoyance and nuisance occasioned by the slaughter-houses themselves, by their surroundings and by the driving of cattle through the neighborhood, there would be another annoyance every morning, in the tearing and rattling of nearly three thousand butcher carts on each river, coming to and going from the slaughter-houses to distribute the meat to every part of the City.

The Association would again impress upon the Board that its whole efforts should tend to the establishment of the slaughter-houses in such locality that the present and future population of all districts of our City will be spared the infinctions above-mentioned. The best location is to be found in the low lands of Harlem, on the river in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Sixth-street.

Here an abattoir has already been erected, which could be speedily arranged to suit the whole slaughtering business.

In such a location there would be little driving through the streets, because transportation of cattle could be effected by the water.

The butchers, by using refrigerating cars upon the Second Avenue Railroad, and refrigerating barges upon the river, could distribute their beef throughout the City, and establish convenient depots where the small dealers could be supplied.

The difficulty of distributing the beef after it is prepared for market is very much less than that attending the distribution through slaughter houses scattered throughout the island.

Of course, the Board of Health is aware that while the slaughtering of animals is necessarily more or less offensive, yet the chief injury to the health of the community comes not so much from the slaughtering itself, as from the collateral branches of the trade carried on in the vicinity of the slaughter-houses, such as fat melting, the cleaning of entrails, and the general distribution of the offal, &c. By removing the slaughtering to a locality sufficiently remote from the busy centres of business and the crowded centres of population, we at the same time remove all these very objectionable and collateral branches of the trade.

The Association feels assured that the Board of Health will weigh, with the utmost care, the whole subject, and trusts that the butchers, approaching the subject in an enlarged and enlightened spirit, will cheerfully go forward to make the changes demanded by the present and future wants of this community.

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Health, by direction of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association of New-York.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Secretary.

QUARANTINE.

Another Structure to be Erected on the West Bank—The Plan and Dimensions of the Building.

The Board of Quarantine Commissioners having decided to erect a structure on the West Bank, New-York Harbor, to be used as a landing and boarding station for quarantine purposes and for the detention of persons who have been exposed to contagious or infectious diseases, proposals for building the same were received at the office, No. 38 Pine-street, up to 3 P. M. yesterday. The proposed structure will be built of material similar to that of which the new station on West Bank is composed. It will be situated on a line between that station and Fort Wadsworth, at about one-third of the distance from the former point.

Exterior Walls.—The exterior wall will be built in blocks up to low water, of about eighty feet in length, sunk to a line to be established by the Engineer, and to be filled to the top with stone at the same time they are sunk. From the top of these blocks, the construction of the wall will be continuous, breaking the joints of the logs throughout the entire length. Tue butts are to be square and full.

Foundation.—The base of the blocks will be made with timbers fourteen inches square, two rows on the outside, held together with inter-ties or cross-timbers twelve inches square, each end dove-tailed into the outside and ship-lapped to the other timbers, secured at each end and at each intersection with iron bolts one inch square, fourteen inches long, well driven home.

Floor.—The floor timbers will be thirty feet long, each secured to the ranging timbers on the ends and at each intersection with iron bolts one inch square, fourteen inches long, well driven home.

Standards.—The standards are to be ten inches square, and long enough to reach above low water, placed at the four corners of the blocks, secured to the timbers with iron bolts one inch square.

Materials of Crib Work.—The cribs of the entire exterior wall from the foundation to the deck timbers will be built with sound white pine or white spruce timber twelve inches square, laid so that each log touches the other for the entire length, secured at each end and at each intersection and in the centre between each crossing with iron bolts one inch square and twenty inches long.

Deck Timbers.—One under tier of cross timber, and one upper tier of cross timber, each twelve inches by twelve inches square. One tier of ranging timber, each fourteen inches by fourteen inches square. The cross timbers are to be in one length, the ranging timbers to be long enough to embrace six cribs or pockets, the scarf joint to be four feet long, and the centre of the scarf to be over the centre of the cross timbers. The cross timbers are to be dove-tailed at each end, and ship-lapped at each intersection with the ranging timbers. The under tier of timbers will be secured to the timbers below, the ranging timbers secured to this tier, and the upper tier of timbers will each be secured at each end and at every crossing with an iron bolt of one inch square, and twenty-four inches long.

Mooring Piles.—The number of mooring piles are each to extend five feet above and fifteen feet below the deck (twenty feet long,) eighteen inches diameter, rounded on top and planed above the deck, well secured to the logs with bolts one inch square, and twenty inches long. All to be of sound white pine.

Guard or String Pieces.—The string pieces will be twelve inches square extending around the entire exterior of the structure, made of the first quality sound white pine, sawn and planed, with round top corners, in long pieces, secured to the timbers below every seven feet with iron bolts of one and a quarter inch square and twenty inches long. Scuppers are to be cut out on the under side about fifteen feet apart.

Fendering.—The entire exterior will be close fendered, extending from the deck plank to low water, all to be done with sound white-oak sawn plank, five inches thick, averaging twelve inches wide, each plank secured with seven iron bolts three-fourths of an inch square, fifteen inches long, placed as nearly equidistant as practicable. Each corner of the fendering will have three iron bands five feet long on each limb, made of three and a half by one inch wrought iron. Countersunk holes to receive five iron bolts three-fourths of an inch square, fifteen inches long on each limb.

Deck Plank.—The entire length of the deck on the exterior, twenty feet wide, will be covered with the first quality of sawed white pine plank, averaging twelve inches wide, all four inches thick, laid close joint, each plank secured to each deck timber by iron spikes of three-fourth inch square, eleven inches long. The join s to be well broken and to come over cross timber below.

Iron Work.—The iron bolts in the crib work will not have points or heads. The spikes for deck plank and fendering and straps will have points and heads. The auger holes for all the bolts and spikes must be bored with an auger quarter inch less in diameter than the bolts or spikes. All the iron is to be of the first quality American wrought iron, and to be full the size specified.

Cribs Filling.—Each crib throughout must be filled from the floor timbers to within six inches of the top of the upper tier of deck timbers, with stone composed of granite, gneiss, or trap rock, in small pieces, and great care will be taken to fill up all the crevices.

Sand Filling.—The entire space inside the wall will be filled in up to within six feet of the top of the deck plank, done with the sand that may be dredged from the vicinity of the structure, and the dredging must be done at least two hundred feet therefrom.

Rip Rap.—The entire exterior will be (shingled) protected by stone composed of granite, gneiss, or trap rock, in pieces averaging ten cubic feet each, extending from the base horizontally thirty feet, and perpendicularly thirteen feet, thrown in, and the hypothenuse to be sloped evenly from the exterior point to the base of the perpendicular.

Materials.—The materials are all to be of the quality specified. The work must be done in a neat, substantial and workmanlike manner, subject at all times to the superintendence of John W. Ritch, Engineer, who will have power to reject any work or material that does not in his opinion conform to the spirit of the specification.

One year ago the Commissioners thought favorably of erecting buildings on Barren Island for quarantine purposes, but they at length arrived at the conclusion that the benefit sought would be best secured by forming a structure on the West Bank. According to the specification, the structure is to be completed some time during the coming Fall.

Yesterday the following proposals were handed in, but in consequence of informality or misunderstanding, several of the proposals were referred to the Commissioners for future consideration. The Commissioners will hold another meeting at 3 P. M. to-morrow, at which time the proposals will be considered and an award made.

Gilbert Elliott	$1,000,000
Gilbert Elliott	1,000,000
Gilbert Elliott	1,000,000
Gilbert Elliott

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st.
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL, 14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from Paris announces that a horrible colliery explosion had recently occurred in Belgium. Fifty-one persons were instantly killed and many more injured.

The appeal in the case of the United States against ARMANS, of Paris, in which a counter claim is involved, has been decided in the Court Imperial in favor of the United States. The suit involved the question whether the Messrs. ARMANS had contracted to build vessels for the Southern Confederacy.

PIGOT, the Dublin editor, recently convicted of treasonable utterance, has been pardoned, his release to take effect when he has served half the time for which he was sentenced.

The Emperor NAPOLEON was recently received with great enthusiasm at Troyes, where an address was presented to him by the municipal Government. He made a brief response and was greeted with loud cheers.

The disturbed condition of affairs in Spain is causing serious apprehension, and a financial crisis is anticipated.

GENERAL.

Prof. J. B. TURNER, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Tenth District of Illinois, and Hon. A. G. BURR, his Democratic competitor, have arranged a series of meetings, at which they will appear before the people to discuss jointly the current political questions.

The steamboat *Nettie Burnes*, while going from Cincinnati to St. Louis, struck a snag near Cairo and sunk in two minutes. No lives were lost. The steamboat lies on the snag and will probably go to pieces.

DANIEL SHAY was fatally stabbed on Sunday, in Boston, in a street row which took place between a party of Irish and Germans. Several of the participants have been arrested.

CHARLES BENZINO, of Niagara Falls, a brakeman on the New-York Central Railroad, was knocked from the top of a car, while passing under a bridge, and instantly killed.

Some burglars broke into the First National Bank in East Bennington, Vt., and carried off bonds belonging to depositors to an unknown amount.

Mr. BLACK, of the firm of BLACK & Co., brokers and bankers in St. Louis, was arrested on Saturday for overdrawing his bank account $7,000. An attachment was sued out, and his bank taken possession of, but only $300 obtained. An attachment was then taken for his household furniture, and, pinned to the bottom of one of his parlor chairs, was found nearly all the money he had drawn from the bank. His arrest followed.

MIKE MCCOOLE, the pugilist, was married on Sunday night to the daughter of a wealthy St. Louis contractor.

A man named CARMIL SANDERS was killed on Saturday afternoon on the Hudson River Railroad, near Catskill Station. He was walking on one track, and, seeing a train coming, stepped on the other, when he was instantly struck by another train coming in the opposite direction. He was thrown into the river by the locomotive, horribly mangled.

Major B. B. WASHINGTON, a near relative of Gen. WASHINGTON, died at "Waverley," Va., on Saturday, the 1st inst.

The citizens of Mason, N. H., will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town on the 26th inst., and invite all her absent sons and daughters to come home and participate in it. There will be an oration and poem, music, &c., and a collation.

The will of the late Miss AGNES TENANT, of Frankford, Penn., contains the following bequests: To the Frankford Presbyterian Church, $300; to the Holmesburg Presbyterian Church, $1,000; Scotch Thistle Society of Philadelphia, $1,500; United Presbyterian Congregation of Frankford, $500; Northern Home for Friendless Children, $300; Presbyterian Cause of Home Missionary Society, $500; Presbyterian Board of Education, $500; Presbyterian Tract Society, $100; Presbyterian Bible Society, $100. After the payment of some private bequests, the residue and remainder of the estate of deceased go to the "Old Men's Home" of Philadelphia, under the charge of the Presbyterian Church.

The second trial, at St. Paul, Minn., of GEO. L. VAN SOLEN, for the murder of Dr. HENRY HARCOURT, has resulted in his acquittal.

The town of Bristol, N. H., on Saturday, voted $21,000, 5 per centum on its valuation, in aid of the New-Hampshire Central Railroad.

Several steers received in Providence, R. I., from Albany on Wednesday, have died of the Texas cattle disease. They came from Illinois.

JABEZ J. POTTER, the oldest member of the Providence Police force, died on Saturday evening, aged 81 years. Since 1823 he has been continuously an officer—a short time as Deputy Sheriff, from 1845 to 1848 as City Marshal, and the remainder of the time as police constable or policeman. He was one of the most faithful and efficient officers ever connected with the Department, and during the latter portion of his life, when unable to attend to the more active duties of the position, he received an allowance from the City Treasury equivalent to about half the regular pay of a police officer.

Intelligence has been received in Richmond of the accidental death, yesterday, at Mattoon, Ill., of Col. T. C. JOHNSON, late President of the Randolph Macon College, Virginia.

The annual Convention of the St. John Baptist Societies of the United States, which last year was held in Troy, is this year to be held in Springfield, Mass., on the 15th and 16th of October.

The 20th inst. is now set as the day for the Chinese Embassy to arrive in Boston. They will have a military escort by the First Brigade. On Friday, the 21st, they will visit Lawrence, returning in season for a civic banquet at the St. James Hotel in the evening. On Saturday they will be entertained by a sail down the harbor.

Mr. MOTLEY, our late Minister to Austria, has declined an invitation to a public reception extended to him by Gov. BULLOCK, Mayor SHURTLEFF, and many other prominent citizens of Boston.

On the last day of the session of the Constitutional Convention of Maryland, which sat at Annapolis last Summer, a resolution was passed pledging the members to meet in annual reunion in Baltimore on the 17th of August of each year, the date being that of the adjournment of the Convention. Steps have already been taken for the first of the proposed reunions, and there will probably be a very large attendance on Monday next.

Of the crops in Louisiana the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 6th inst. says: "They are having too much rain in several of the parishes, and complaints are beginning to come in of injury more or less to the cotton crop. The bolls are shedding fast, and fears are entertained that this warm, damp weather will develop the cotton worm. The young corn and other crops are doing well. In North Louisiana the season continues very favorable; also in the lower parishes, we believe. Iberville will, with a continued favorable season, probably make from 3,000 to 3,500 hogsheads of sugar this season, against 1,800 as the produce of 1867. We have very cheering reports of the cotton crop from Claiborne, Ouachita, Morehouse, and adjoining parishes."

The examination of HENRY ROBINSON, Captain, and JOHN BURNETT, first mate, of the packet-ship *Columbia*, for the murder of a seaman named HENRY GUNTHER, which was to have taken place yesterday before Commissioner BETTS, was further adjourned until the 17th inst., in consequence of the non-arrest of BURNETT, who, it is hoped, will be speedily captured by the Police.

An inquest was held at Worcester, Mass., on Saturday, on the body of THOMAS MORAN, who was shot at Rocky Point on Thursday, and the jury returned a verdict that he came to his death "from the effects of a wound in his head, from a pistol-shot fired by the hands of EDWARD J. CAMPBELL with malicious intent."

Commencement at Middlebury College, Vermont, takes place this week. The principal speakers will be RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Rev. Dr. F. W. FISKE, of Chicago, and Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND.

Liberty Council No. 33 of the Union League held a meeting last night at No. 501 Third-avenue. Speeches were made by Gen. T. M. HITE, a Unionist of Missouri, and by Dr. J. D. MOORE and Col. H. BEENY, of this City. The assembly was lively and enthusiastic, and the speaking was forcible.

The ferry-boat *Thomas Watts* ran down a rowboat in the North River, yesterday, and a boy named JOHN GORDON, who, with two others, was in the rowboat, was drowned. An inquest will be held as soon as the body is recovered.

The Quarantine Commissioners having decided to erect a new building on the west bank for quarantine purposes, proposals for the same were received by them yesterday. Nineteen bids were received, but the award of the contract has been reserved until to-morrow.

The Secretary of the Navy visited the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and was received with the usual honors by Admiral GODON, commandant of the yard. He left for Boston in the afternoon.

The Eighteenth District Republican Association held a brief business meeting last night at their room, No. 179 Lexington-avenue, and adjourned to No. 501 Third-avenue, where Liberty Council No. 33, of the Union League, held a meeting.

A mass meeting to ratify the Republican nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, was held at Dodworth Hall last evening, and was well attended. Addresses were made by Hon. HORACE GREELEY and Hon. F. A. CONKLING.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner FLAVIN, at the Brooklyn City Dead-house, on the bodies of the four seamen found on the wreck of the bark *Henry Trowbridge*. The body of one of the unfortunate men—PETER SMITH—was identified and taken in charge by the friends of deceased. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that deceased came to their death by drowning, in consequence of the foundering of the bark *Henry Trowbridge* at sea.

A disastrous fire occurred at Hunter's Point yesterday, involving a loss of about $10,000. Several buildings were destroyed and a man named DANIEL E. JOHNSON was burned to death.

The cattle market is rather slow at previous rates. There is a bountiful supply of prime cattle in the market, and prices are maintained tolerably well, at 14c.@16c. ₩ lb., net weight. A small number of choice bullocks brought 16½c. ₩ lb. The poorest lots were sold at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb. Those of an intermediate quality at 12c.@13c. ₩ lb. The disease among beef cattle dissuades butchers from purchasing a heavy supply. Sheep sell very slowly. Indeed the market is exceedingly dull at depressed prices. Very few are sold for over 6c. ₩ lb., live weight. Prices range from 3c.@6½c. ₩ lb. Most of the sales are made from 4c.@5c. ₩ lb., gross weight. The swine market is steady at 10c.@11c. with a few prime hogs at 11½c. ₩ lb., live weight. Receipts are light.

Dressed hogs sell at 13c.@14½c. ₩ lb. Calves, if fat, sell for 8c.@12c. ₩ lb., gross weight, with a fluctuating market.

Cotton sold to-day to the extent of 800 bales (including 640 bales to spinners and 160 bales to shippers) at about previous figures. Breadstuffs and Provisions favor buyers, yet were not freely dealt in. Groceries were rather quiet. Freights were more active and firmer.

The Indictment Against the Republican Party.

The charges of corruption and misgovernment made by Democrats against the conduct of the Republican Party may be summed up under these counts: (1) that the Republican Party caused the war for the purpose of despotic domination; (2) that this party wasted the people's money by an unnecessary increase of the war debt; and (3) that its plan of reconstruction was adopted to perpetuate its own power.

In answer to the first charge, it is sufficient to reply that before its accession to power the Republican Party incurred no responsibility for the conduct of national affairs. The attack upon Fort Sumter was in its preliminary stages of preparation before LINCOLN's inauguration. Soon after his accession to power, the attack was precipitated, simply because he would not recognize the Confederate Government. At his inauguration President LINCOLN had plainly shown that war, if it must come, would be forced upon the nation by the South; *they* must become the aggressors, otherwise there would be no conflict. The people knew then, and they still remember, what party was really responsible for the civil war. They knew then, and remember, how that this war was threatened by the Democratic Party as the inevitable consequence of its removal from power. It is not forgotten *whence* came the threat of war, or whence the first hostile blow. The Republicans—President and Congress—acted upon the defensive. They could not, without treason, surrender the Government to insurgents. The party was successful in spite of the armed opposition of the South and the no less rebellious opposition of those Northern Democrats who sympathized with the South. Here, at least, there was no partisanship, no corruption. Nor do we find that partizanship entered into President LINCOLN's administration in the conduct of either military or State affairs. He selected both in his Cabinet, and among his subordinate officers in the civil service a large number of those who had opposed his election. To this course he was moved not less by his own choice than by expediency. His was not a partizan administration. And it was a new thing in our political history. For a whole generation—indeed, ever since ANDREW JACKSON's term—there had been a general subsidation of subordinate officers for the perpetuation of the power of the Democratic Party. The failure of that party in 1860 had been due to a division within itself, between sectional and national Democrats. President LINCOLN recognized this fact, and in his appointments, both for the army and the civil service, he appealed for support no less to national Democrats than to Republicans. Thus a system of corruption which had lasted for thirty years was completety broken up. It is true that some Democratic Generals, like MCCLELLAN and MCCLERNAND, were superseded in the course of the war, but they certainly received prominent positions and were allowed a fair trial.

And when LINCOLN's administration had nearly run its course and the Republican Convention met in 1864 to nominate candidates for another term, what course was pursued? LINCOLN was nominated for President; nobody else would have been accepted by the people, for it was felt that he was the nation's choice and hope. But in the nomination for Vice-President, an important (but by no means necessary) concession was made to National Democrats by the choice of ANDREW JOHNSON. JOHNSON was elected with LINCOLN and soon, by accident, he became President, and here began a complicated series of difficulties. From its very liberality the Republican Party was placed in an exceedingly embarrassing position. Scarcely had the Thirty-ninth Congress (elected with LINCOLN and JOHNSON,,) assembled in its first session before it was compelled to join issues with this accidental President. In its work of reconstruction, this Congress had to oppose a defiant South, a recreant President, and that party in the North which had sympathized with the rebellion. No previous Congress had ever been placed in so unfortunate a situation, and at so eventful a crisis. Its moderate measures for the restoration of the country—incorporated in the Fourteenth Amendment—were refused by the party most immediately interested—the Southern States. Then by an absolute necessity, military governments and negro suffrage were resorted to as the only means of extrication from a difficulty which threatened the peace of the nation.

With what impudence then does the Democratic Party make the charge against Congress that it adopted its final plan of Reconstruction from partisan motives! Suppose the Republican Party to succeed in its scheme of Southern restoration, how is it to gain anything for itself as a party? The moment restoration is accomplished beyond dispute, other questions will arise than those which now occupy the nation. Upon these questions, in the Southern States, there will be no essential difference of opinion between the positions taken by white and black voters. Upon these questions the blacks as surely as the whites will vote as the interests of their section dictate; and this fact was anticipated by leading Republican Congressmen who advocated negro suffrage.

The charge of extravagance and waste rests upon no better authority than Gov. SEYMOUR's speeches; and the charge made by the latter was fully refuted by a statement made by Mr. BLAINE in Congress shortly afterward, showing that the military appropriations of Congress—after deducting the payment to soldiers and sailors mustered out in 1865—did not involve a larger amount of expenses per regiment than was appropriated during BUCHANAN's term, notwithstanding the latter was estimated upon a gold basis. The expenses of the Freedmen's Bureau have been estimated in the same extravagant manner by Democratic orators, in the face of facts officially stated that completely refuted them.

The District Commanders.

The *World*, having exhausted its ammunition, apparently, regarding "H. U. Grant," now opens fire on his subordinates, the distinguished soldiers who have served under him as District Commanders during the last two years. "Men who came eminent out of the war," it says, in an article entitled "Reconstruction and its Agents," emerge "stained and disgraced" from the duties assigned to them since the war closed. The *World* forgets the nursery truth that "honor and shame from no condition rise;" and, until it proves that the men whom it vilifies have failed to "act well their part," it would do well to give over abusing their personal reputation and filching from them their good name to subserve partisan ends.

SHERIDAN and MOWER are styled by this unscrupulous opponent "impetuous, insubordinate men;" ORD is called "an inflated popinjay;" MEADE, the hero of Gettysburg, with MCDOWELL and CANBY are pronounced "wooden literalists;" POPE and SICKLES are berated as "political courtesans." The merit of these incongruous epithets it may be safely left for the people of the United States to judge; but surely the *World* is ill fitted to sit in judgment upon these famous soldiers, whose worst crime consists in having done the duty prescribed to them by their instructions, according to the best of their ability. Pretty business it is for the *World* to style SICKLES a "political courtesan," when he was a sound Democrat long before the *World* or its staff of editors had begun to dally with the Democratic Party! To style SHERIDAN and MOWER "impetuous, insubordinate men," is a falsification of history for party purposes. That these distinguished soldiers have been "impetuous" is very true, and the same may be said of many other famous officers of all historic ages. But to adroitly "tack on the term insubordinate," because this is apt to be the vice into which the virtue of impetuosity leads, when carried to excess, is as ungenerous as it is unjust to the fame of these two brilliant soldiers. Both of them rendered extraordinary services to the Government, which the people will not soon forget; and no instance of "insubordination" sullies their handsome record. Wherever latitude has been given them, they have exercised discretion as it was right and proper to do; but whenever orders countermanding their own have come from superior authority, they have been executed—proof sufficient that these soldiers have never entertained the spirit of insubordination, much less committed the act.

In like fashion, and on as little ground, Gen. MEADE, the illustrious soldier who won a great victory on the bloodiest, and, in may respects, most decisive battle of the war, is set down as a "wooden literalist," and with him Gens. MCDOWELL and CANBY, both of whom so distinguished themselves during the war. It is enough to note that the very variety of these epithets shows the unfairness of their *animus*. While some of the District Commanders are stigmatized as "impetuous and insubordinate," as if for going beyond the warrant of their instructions, the others are ridiculed as "wooden literalists" because they obeyed those instructions to the letter. Will anything please such a critic? Evidently nothing but that spirit in the commander which would lead him either to obstruct and thwart the Reconstruction laws of Congress, or else to execute them as tamely and reluctantly as possibly.

The truth of the matter is that the *World*, in its spite against the legislators of reconstruction, has confounded them with the executors of reconstruction. The District Commanders were no more responsible for the reconstruction laws than for the Emancipation Proclamation. They have all evidently discharged their duty from a soldier's standpoint—implicit obedience to orders. Differences of personal opinion undoubtedly there have been among them regarding the policy of those laws. But the duty of all has been the same; had that duty been to "district" Japan, and put up the Tycoon or put down the Mikado, it would have been all one. Yet for this faithful discharge of duty, the words "discreditably," "tyrannically," "fallen ones," "infinite meanness," "stupid," "malignant," are laid on with the *World's* lavish hand at rhetorical ornament. The question is—which is the partisan in the case, the critic or the soldier?

Paying Taxes.

Chief-Justice CHASE, now holding Court in West Virginia, has delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, in which we find the following strong and admirable sentences regarding the faithful execution of the Internal Revenue laws:

"The war in which the nation has been recently engaged for the preservation of the national Union and Government, endangered by rebellion, made the contracting of a large debt inevitable. This debt is the price of our national existence, and binds irrevocably the good faith of the people. Its inviolable obligation has been recognized by a solemn act of the nation in adopting the Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States. To provide for the reduction and final payment of this debt, and for the annual expenses of the Government, taxes are necessarily imposed. In other words, the equal proportion to be contributed by each citizen is ascertained by law. *He who withholds his just proportion deprives the rest of the people of exactly the amount withheld. His fraud operates as theft.* The sum total necessary to meet the obligations of the nation must be raised. *Fraud upon the revenue does not reduce that sum, it merely shifts the burdens evaded by the fraudulent upon others who pay their full proportion.* All honest men, therefore, have a common cause against the dishonest. You, gentlemen, represent the honest men, and it is your duty to see that no defrauder of the revenue who can be brought to justice escapes merited punishment. The higher in office and the higher in social position the delinquent may be, the more unremitting and searching should be your diligence in inquiry and presentment."

This pricking of the national conscience upon a question which ought to be considered one of principle and one of duty, is certainly much needed. It has been the custom of people in other countries than this to regard it as no wrong at all, or quite a venal wrong, to circumvent or evade the requirements of the Government in the way of taxation. But the offence is particularly heinous in this country. For here it is the people themselves who, through their representatives, impose their own taxes, for their own purposes, and on their own terms. There is a tacit agreement, on the part of all, that each man will pay his share; and the whole community know that for every citizen who dodges the payment of his proportion of the general impost, there is necessarily a larger proportion imposed on other citizens. The offence, as Mr. CHASE shows, has a two-fold nature; it is primarily of the nature of fraud, and his fraud operates as theft. The offender practically falsifies as regards himself, and his falsification results in the defrauding of his neighbor.

There ought to be something like a conscience among American citizens about the payment of taxes. Being for their own Government, and of their own imposition, there ought to be as high a sense of honor and duty about their payment as about the adjustment of private accounts. Yet many persons who would never think for a moment of being guilty of fraud in their business transactions,—many men who would never harbor the idea of swindling an individual fellow-man, will have no scruples whatever, about perpetrating a fraud against the public revenues, the National Treasury, and the general body of his fellow-citizens. There is no moral difference between the one kind of fraud and the other; and society ought to hold its members as rigidly to their responsibilities in one case as in the other.

Until conscience is thus quickened, and responsibility thus sustained, the efforts of the Government and its officers to put a stop to the abounding and ever-increasing frauds upon the revenue will be of little avail. And when there *is* a general feeling that personal integrity is as essential in this as in other affairs of life, there will be no occasion for all the machinery now in operation to prevent dishonesty. There will be less special suffering from the public burdens, because they will be more evenly adjusted. And the public incomes will improve until the national credit is higher than that of any other Government, instead of being lower than nearly all others.

Baron Von Beust and the Pope.

We are now in possession of the full text of the reply sent by Baron VON BEUST to the allocution in which the Pope denounced the recent liberal legislation of the Austrian Reichsrath. It is couched in moderate yet firm language, forming a marked contrast to the turgid invective in which the Pope poured forth all the vials of ecclesiastical wrath on the people who had dared to assert their right of self-government on questions affecting the most sacred principles of civil and religious liberty, and on the Monarch who had been sufficiently conscious of the true duties of his position to sanction without hesitation the laws which the representatives of his people had formally and constitutionally placed on record. He commences by stating that the "explanations" given by His Holiness in subsequent dispatches had failed to mitigate the "unfortunate impression" made by the original manifesto, and that the language used in that manifesto was so severe that the Austrian Government felt that they had a right to complain. But this apparent recognition of the right of the Holy See to comment in any terms whatever on Austrian internal legislation, is only preparatory to a broad and vigorous enunciation of the principle that Austria repudiates all pretensions of the Papacy to influence the internal legislation of the State. In assailing the laws recently passed, Baron VON BEUST points out that the Pope in reality assails the very principles on which the Austrian Government is founded, first among which is the right to the Austrian people to legislate for themselves. Instead of confining himself to an expression of disapproval of the laws modifying the Concordat—which the Austrian Government would have accepted in silence—the Pope assumes the right to condemn the fundamental principles on which the existing Constitution of the Empire rests. As the Austrian statesman says with dignity, "those laws are not in question." The Pope may express his dissatisfaction with particular acts of legislation, but an Austrian Minister cannot permit him to question the right of the Austrian people to enact what laws seem good to them.

Having thus protested against the unwarrantable assumptions of the Holy See, and vindicated the constitutional rights of the Austrian people, Baron VON BEUST points out, with great courtesy and yet with an unmistakable meaning, that the Church has, in reality, nothing to complain of in Austria as yet. The property and legitimate rights of the Church have not even been threatened, as they have been in other Catholic countries, while that "grand and powerful Empire," France, though governed by laws "equally abominable" with those recently enacted in Austria, still enjoys "the indulgent sympathies" of the Holy See.

In concluding his admirable vindication of the newly asserted principles of Austrian religious freedom, Baron VON BEUST does not hesitate to inform the Pope in the plainest language that any further attempt on the part of the Holy See to dictate to the Austrian people will only produce the same results that the allocution has done. In consequence of that ill-advised document, "the attacks on the Church, the clergy and the Pope are redoubled in their ardor," and fair warning is given as to the effects of similar attempts in the future. It requires little foresight to predict the future course of the Austrian Government if the Pope and his advisers persist in disregarding the calm and statesmanlike protest of Baron VON BEUST.

MINOR TOPICS.

It now turns out that Sejanus is to be our next President. At least this is the opinion of Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, who has been studying up the matter in the light of ancient history. As it must be interesting to know the way in which this will happen, we quote Senator DAVIS' own account of it:

"The revolution sweeps on, but it is not yet accomplished, and will not be until Gen. GRANT is carried through that mockery of an election, and installed into the office of President. He will then be Imperator and sway an Empire, but because of his own ignorance, necessarily by pimps and parasites. Congress, like the Senate of Rome, will become but an effigy; the real centre of power will be Cæsar, Imperator; and when he is incompetent, but has a Sejanus for his favorite, Sejanus will rule in fact."

We must agree with GARRETT DAVIS that the "greatest, holiest service the true patriot can render his country," is to get up early and sit up late, and vote often, and drink hard, and swear loud, to defeat this detestable attempt to elevate Cæsar Imperator, with Sejanus as the real turner of the crank.

We wonder that some transatlantic steamship company does not think it worth while to start a line of steamers that could afford to carry passengers across the ocean at half the present prices or less. Thousands of families would like to spend their Summer vacation in a brief trip to Europe if the fare were as low as it ought to be; but they are prevented by the high price of first-class passage on a first-class steamer. The profusion of so-called luxuries, and the lavish expenditure now indulged in upon matters neither necessary nor desirable, might very well be abolished; and this alone would enable the company to make a large reduction in fare. If some enterprising company were to *popularize* a trip to Europe, they would certainly find it profitable.

We hope the Internal Revenue Department will give us some information, as soon as possible concerning the working of the new tax-rate for whisky. The two dollar per gallon tax could not be collected, or was not collected, as everybody knows; is the fifty cent tax more easily collected, and does it look as if we would get more revenue from the reduced rate than from the high rate? Is there less fraud now than there was before? is there less shirking of the tax? and is there greater willingness among whisky manufacturers to "do the square thing?" These questions are of great interest to the public, and the answers to them will help to enlighten Congress concerning matters on which it was greatly distracted last session.

Along the seaboard of our Atlantic States the cold, wet and very late Spring kept back ploughing and planting until everybody feared that the corn crop was ruined. And, indeed, in Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey and Maryland, the decrease of corn land planted for this year has been 49,609 acres. But on the other hand the increase in the remaining States has been 3,108,215 acres, over 2,500,000 of this increase being in the South. And then the early planting West and South has given the crop there a good start, notwithstanding the later drought; while the late planting at the East has been partially counteracted by the hot July, which brought the small crop into magnificent condition. The prospect is fine, after all. The merciful law of compensation follows our blundering or unfortunate human steps, and, when we least think it, corrects the errors of our folly or our fate.

In the revolutionary state of Spain, the Government has made an appeal for support to the clergy and the civic guards,—it having been found that little confidence can be placed in the army. The priests will doubtless do all they can to sustain the throne of the wretched ISABELLA, and the despotism of the ecclesiastical and reactionary party now in possession of power. They can find a warning, however, close at hand, by studying the condition of things in the neighboring Empire of Catholic Austria.

Anything cool for hot weather! We have been exceedingly refreshed to see with what exceeding nonchalance the Democratic journals assume that the thirty-three electoral votes of New-York will be cast for HORATIO SEYMOUR in November. A State election is always sure to bring out the cities, the Democratic strongholds, in force; and yet the very last trial put FENTON and WOODFORD in power at Albany. But a national election, whereat great parties settle great principles, irrespective of the local interests and petty jealousies of small politicians, appeals to the whole State, and peculiarly to the intelligent rural districts, which, strange as it may seem to these men, have for the past seven years been solidly Republican. We shall see how the eighth year will tell; and since our Democratic friends are so cool in August, we look to see them warmed up by excitement and disappointment in chill November.

When the *Tribune* stated yesterday that the route of a funeral procession on Saturday was *down Fifth-avenue to Grand-street, crossing the river at that point*, it got its local topography slightly mixed, to say the least. Try, try again.

The story which has been extensively published about a proposed surgical operation for the severance of the Siamese Twins, has excited public interest anew in them, and has furnished an excellent advertisement for their forthcoming exhibition by BARNUM. Whether the story has any other foundation, will be found out after one or two hundred thousand dollars has been made by their exhibition—price fifty cents, children half price.

We notice that the Spanish Government has granted to one of its citizens a concession for laying a submarine telegraph cable from the Spanish Antilles to Mexico. This will of course bring us in telegraphic communication with Mexico through the Cuba cable. We should very much prefer, however, to have a direct line within our own jurisdiction, which would be effected by a cable connecting New-Orleans or Brownsville with Vera Cruz.

J. A. STEWART, of Rome, Ga., has sent us a pamphlet addressed "To the People of the United States," which begins by asking "Can't ye see where ye are drifting?" On looking over the pages to see where their writer is drifting, we very soon discover that he has drifted into the lowest depths of Seymourism; but we fear that he will find himself treated very harshly and contemptuously by his friends when they find he offers them such advice as: "Don't be too hungry for office. Office is not the best thing for a living. It is generally the poorest." Don't be too hungry for office is certainly comical advice to address to men whose hunger keeps them raving like mad. The Seymourites will not desire to know anything more of Mr. STEWART.

There is nothing like getting things into plain English. Here for the past month we have been hearing all sorts of loud-mouthed ranting from the Southern Democracy and their Northern friends, about the revolutionary character of Reconstruction, and the general upsetting that they proposed to enter upon if they got into power, together with suggestive hints as to what might take place if they did not succeed in getting hold of the helm. Well, that aroused such a very decided, cool and business-like series of references to the late rebellion and its ignominious end, by way of warning, that Mr. WADE HAMPTON, as one of the new leaders, thinks it worth while to say that they did'nt really mean fight, but only bluster. At the Democratic Electoral Convention of South Carolina, on motion of Mr. HAMPTON, it was

Resolved, That while entering our protest against the Radical Reconstruction acts, we rely confidently on constitutional agencies and peaceful measures alone to bring us the relief sought and the reform needed.

It would, indeed, be a foolhardy operation to seek "relief" against the Federal Government now by warlike measures; but what was the use of suggesting them by fiery and ambiguous phrases?

Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. GLADSTONE, differing on the ground of the Irish Church, seem to be of one mind on the subject of British art and artists; for they agreed, the other night, in the House of Commons, that it would be rather hazardous to give the making of a statue or memorial of Lord BROUGHAM into the hands of any English statuary or designer. Indeed, it is very probable that the monument will be something in the shape of an Institute, with Lectures on Social Progress—something not requiring any of the graces of form or coloring. Mr. GLADSTONE's character of BROUGHAM, whom he knew for years, will surprise those who thought the Ex-Chancellor a contentious and irascible man. He "never heard him mention any person, either friend or foe, except in terms of admiration or kindness." Lord BROUGHAM's mind had its own strong, rough animosities. But they rose above the heads of individuals, to grapple with principles.

The Chicago packers lately sent Prof. GAMGEE, of London, to investigate the cow disease along the track of the cattle coming from Texas; and he has reported that it belongs solely to the *excreta* of the Texan animals, which, themselves, are all found to be *healthy*. The influence comes, he says, from certain young succulent plants eaten in Texas by the cows, with no perceptible evil results as to their health. It is a curious consideration that these healthy cows should thus give the disease; and it is not less curious to think that the diseased Illinois animals should be undiseased in milk and in flesh. For, the Professor says their suckling calves are healthy; and he also says the meat of those sick cows is wholesome and free from disease, and he would have no scruple to eat it himself. This declaration is emphatic enough to be noted—though many, of course, will take it with a precautionary "grain of salt." People would do well to criticise their beef now-a-days before they eat it.

The Ladies' Club, or "Sorosis," of Chicago, has had the social evil under discussion at several of its meetings, according to an account given by the Chicago *Republican*. After the subject had been announced, the ladies proceeded to give their opinion as to the best manner and means of reaching and reforming those members of their sex leading lives of sin and shame. One lady doubted the feasibility, in most cases at least, of reclaiming abandoned women. Another thought the opprobrium of this vice should fall equally upon men. Another (a doctor) treated the subject in a sanitary point of view, and thought that women could accomplish much more in the way of reforming the evil than could men. Another protested against the inequalities of the law as regards men and women, and thought it would be well to get up a petition in behalf of the unjustly treated women. The views of all the lady speakers on this question were of decided interest, and if the discussion results in their *doing* anything, we may expect it to be of a sensible character. We believe the "Sorosis" Club of this City has never taken up serious subjects of this character; but the members, at their meetings, have confined themselves to feasting and gossip.

The best comment on the outcry of outrageous expenditure on the part of the Government in maintaining the reconstruction scheme, is a simple statement of facts. Commissioner WELLS demolished a very large stock of Democratic ammunition in giving the precise figures of moneys expended in various departments of administration, Freedmen's Bureau, &c. Now the official enumeration of the army garrisoning the South has been put forth, and makes really laughable the statements of vast "hordes" of "bayonets" which have figured in the Democratic journals—the numbers generally being put all along from fifty to ninety thousand men. It seems that as long ago as Jan. 1, 1868, there were only 18,731 soldiers throughout all the South, of whom 2,412 were garrisoning the seaboard forts, and 2,738 were among the Indians only—5,145 who would be South in any event—and but 13,586 constituting the whole army of occupation, coercion and oppression among the gentle rebels. This is surely a very ridiculous muss for such mountains of denunciation to produce.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

LOTTA made her reappearance at this Theatre last evening before a large and friendly audience. A new piece by Mr. E. FALCONER, called the "*Fire Fly*," was produced for the occasion. The *Fire Fly* is the name of a *Visandiere* belonging to the French army in Algiers, and the part is, of course, played by LOTTA. The dramatist has furnished the lady with ample opportunities for the display of her varied talents, and the situations, although with a single exception not striking, are brilliant and animated. The exception is in the last act, where *Fire Fly*, having obtained a pardon for a soldier who is to be shot, rushes in just at the moment the fusilade takes place, and is thereby killed in his stead. The necessity for this is not apparent. Indeed, after enjoying the bright little thing for three hours it seems a shame to dispose of her so barbarously. Of LOTTA and the piece generally we shall take another opportunity to speak. For the moment it will suffice to say that it was a success, and will be repeated every evening until further notice.

CANADA.

The Trouble with Nova Scotia—Railroad Matters—The Irish Canadian.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

The Nova Scotian difficulty still looms up, and with a very poor prospect of its being so speedily overcome as some people seem to have imagined. With the failure of the Repeal Mission to England, it was thought the Anti-Confederationists would jump at any offer made to them in the direction of conciliation, and with that object, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, his namesake of this Province, Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER and Hon. W. MCDOUGALL, rushed off in hot haste prepared to make overtures of peace to the chief of the repealers, Hon. JOSEPH HOWE. In the meantime the anti-confederation organs counseled ill-treatment of the Dominion Ministers, which caused Mr. HOWE to come out with a letter denouncing a course of violence, and this led to the belief that he was changing, and evidently drifting toward confederation. It was all a mistake, however, for it was found that a course of conciliation was "not for Joe." Sir JOHN and his friends soon saw that they had gone on a wild goose chase when seeking to conciliate Mr. HOWE, and it is now but too plain that opposition to the Union has taken too strong a hold upon the Nova Scotians to be conciliated just now, at all events. Our Ministers appear to have been well enough treated, being the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Admiral of the North American fleet, but all others stood aloof, and not the least symptom of a desire was shown by the people to applaud or welcome them. Their mission was made in silence, and it is quite clear that they have accomplished nothing whatever. Of course it is to be regretted that the Nova Scotians persist in opposing the Union, for so long as they keep up their opposition the Union cannot be worked satisfactorily, but the Dominion Ministers have themselves to blame, as it is evident that they are too late in trying conciliation. Mr. HOWE would probably be willing to go into the Dominion Cabinet, if he felt that he would be supported in doing so by any considerable number of the Nova Scotian people. The difference is between the members of the local Legislature and of the Dominion Parliament, the former being the most determined Anti-Unionists. Conciliation could only have been accomplished through the harmony of the two branches of representatives—a thing not at all possible under existing circumstances. The course of events in Nova Scotia will be narrowly watched in the future. The fear of the Canadian people is that Nova Scotia may seek a remedy for what they consider a forced Union, in annexation to the United States. Mr. HOWE, who at first advised such a course, is now opposed to it. Nothing would seem to be too inconsistent for him. He was originally one of the strongest advocates of Confederation. That he is gradually trimming his sails is sufficiently apparent, and his conversion seems to be merely a question of time. He is not all Nova Scotia, however, as Sir JOHN appears to have thought, and can only speak for himself after all, notwithstanding the supposed influence he exercised over his countrymen. To conciliate Mr. HOWE is not sufficient; no bribe is large enough to tempt the Blue Noses to abandon the repeal movement, and Mr. HOWE has doubtless discovered by this time that like the puzzled necromancer he has aroused a demon he cannot quiet. Repeal of the Union will remain the battle cry of the Nova Scotians in spite of every effort to stop the mouth of the chief agitator, and as Mr. HOWE once said, "Nova Scotia will be the 'Ireland of the Dominion.'"

THE WEST YORK ELECTION.

An opponent to Mr. WRIGHT, the Anti-Ministerial candidate, has turned up in spite of Mr. H. HOWLAND's desertion, and a warm contest is now going on, the election commencing in the beginning of next week. Mr. JOHN BELL, Q. C., a lawyer of long standing in this city, is the Ministerial nominee. He has long professed Reform principles, notwithstanding he was at one time a Conservative. Few men command greater respect, and he has a larger interest in the Riding than Mr. WRIGHT. But the chances are in favor of the latter, who has not only been longer in the field, but he has a better set of workers with him. Very little interest is manifested in the result by persons outside the constituency, and not many seem to care how the election goes.

THE RAILWAY LOAN.

There is naturally much rejoicing over Mr. ROSE's success in placing $10,000,000 of the Intercolonial Railway Loan on the English money market; but don't it look odd that the first loan should be effected before the route which the railway is to take is officially decided? We do strange things in this Canada of ours, and the Minister of Finance has evidently gone ahead of his colleagues in this loan business. The terms are well enough, but before pay day comes we will find them hard enough, with an unproductive railway on our hands. As a condition of Confederation we are under the necessity of taking this intercolonial project, and a sorry bargain it will prove. The late W. LYON MACKENZIE was not far wrong when he said that the Intercolonial Railway would be useless unless it were shingled over.

THE RIVAL RAILROADS.

I have before alluded to the projected rival lines of railroad, the one from this city and the other from Hamilton, to some convenient point on Lake Huron, so as to accommodate three counties. The Hamilton scheme is known as the broad, and the other as the narrow gauge road, consequently the latter is the most popular on account of its cheapness. Months have been consumed in angry controversy and making visits to various points along the route, and as both parties are contending for the trade of the northwest section of the Province, it is something of an object to give each scheme a preference over the other. The war has been partially ended by the Hamilton Company advertising for contracts to build their line from Guelph to Fergus, a distance of twelve miles, there being already a connection with Guelph, forty miles from Hamilton. In order to carry out the Hamilton project, the city has decided to transfer its stock in the Great Western Railway to this new one, known, I believe, as the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, and the people are called upon to vote upon a by-law for the purpose, on the 1st of September. The step is rather incautious, when it is considered that Hamilton has suffered terribly by investing in railroads, having sunk an immense sum in three other roads, only one of which is in operation, the other two being worthless. The stock held in the Great Western is bringing regular dividends, and the prospect is that by transferring it the only expectation is that it will never be heard of again, except as dead stock in an unfinished and consequently unproductive line. Whether the narrow gauge line will be persevered in remains to be seen; its advocates are still at work raising stock for it.

THE "IRISH CANADIAN."

Mr. PATRICK BOYLE, editor and publisher of the *Irish Canadian*, who, it will be remembered, was cast into durance vile upon a charge of alleged Fenian proclivities, having been released upon bail, has recommenced the issue of his paper, and makes quite a flourish in the first number, denouncing all and sundry whom he suspects of having had a hand in his incarceration. The Orangemen and Tories are bitterly assailed, while Hon. GEORGE BROWN is patted on the back and pronounced all that is good. No doubt the liberated editor has cause for expressing his like and dislike in this instance. There is moderation now in the tone of the *Irish Canadian* with respect to Fenianism.

TENNESSEE.

The Kuklux Peace Commissioners and the Northern Democracy—They Sue for Peace in the Hope that Frank Blair will Soon Release them from Trouble—Finances of the State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

There is policy in all things. The rebel Generals who have lately been figuring as peace-makers, have shown themselves skillful diplomats. Gov. BROWNLOW was certainly determined to take prompt measures toward suppressing the Kuklux outlaws and murderers. His only course would have been to call out the militia in force sufficient to overcome all probable resistance. The rebels knew that such a step would be taken, and to put themselves right up on the record before the appeal to arms was resolved upon, they made overtures for peace and pledged their efforts to suppress violence. Now I do not think that all the ex-rebel Generals who have figured in this effort were acting deceitfully, but I am satisfied that some of them have been in a great measure responsible for the KuKlux organization, and in some degree responsible for its outrageous operations. They have not been in active operation with the midnight bands, but they have been the power behind the throne—the men who gave encouragement to the desperate adventurers who have done the dangerous work. This organization has never been powerful in numbers, but it has always had the encouragement and support of some influential men. It must have had some such influence to support it, or it never could exist in the face of the indignation it has provoked in every law-abiding man's mind. But just at this juncture of public affairs it is very politic for these men to have peace. We are in the midst of an exciting political campaign, in which they profess to have great interests at stake. They see that it would be extremely impolitic just now to carry into practical operation the teachings of FRANK BLAIR, or the theories of their New-York platform. They see and realize that a conflict in Tennessee now provoked by such organizations as the Kuklux Klan would be fatal to the hopes and prospects of their Blair policy; that it would give a dangerous practical demonstration of their reconstruction theories, and forewarn the North of the results to follow SEYMOUR's election. They know that an attempt to overthrow the State Government this early in the canvass would be a vital mistake, and hence they have endeavored to avert the dangers their own policy has provoked by making overtures for peace, and remonstrating against warlike measures while they have been plotting and planning violence in their midnight conclaves, and executing it under masks in the broad light of day.

They understood the Seymour platform, as WADE HAMPTON and SEMMES and BEN. HILL understand it, and hence they prefer to postpone their midnight demonstrations of force, in the hope that the Democracy of the North will accomplish all they hope for through the quiet struggle at the ballot box. For such reasons they are now loud in their protestations against violence and anarchy and bloodshed. There is no genuine outspoken rebuke administered in their addresses and letters to the Kuklux. There is no appeal to their Kuklux friends to respect the laws and obey them until they are legally and peacefully repealed or set aside. The effort is to avoid *for the present* the resort to violence, because of the great danger their unwise and impetuous action threatens their allies and compatriots—BLAIR and SEYMOUR. It is true that we have an effort made to enlarge the privileges of the franchise so as to include all the disfranchised; it is true that an effort is made to avert all danger by removing all probable cause or pretext for violence. But what are the promises in case these efforts fail now? Are there any assurances that we shall have no violence in case BLAIR fails to march to the rescue on the 4th of March next at the head of an army of Northern Democrats? Are there any promises that if the Legislature chooses to defer their legislation on this subject until their next regular session, the Kuklux will not then march to the Capitol to demand the same at the point of the bayonet? Do the Kuklux leaders of Middle Tennessee now deny that they intend to resort to revolution, through their own organizations to overthrow the State Government, as soon as the Blair policy meets its Waterloo next November? I have said heretofore, and I repeat it now, that, in my opinion, the peace and prosperity of the State demand that the franchise privileges should be extended, and all proscriptive legislation be wiped from our statute books. I believe, too, that a very large portion of the voters of the State would vote to-day to remove the disabilities of the disfranchised whites, but at the same time they propose that these disabilities be removed through the means provided by the Constitution, and not by the intimidation or violence of amnestied desperadoes and assassins who array themselves in the Kuklux organization. If this Legislature refuses to take the necessary steps, the next election will result in sending men there who will legislate liberally upon the subject; and in the mean time public opinion will restrain and mitigate all vindictive legislation affecting those who propose to act under and by virtue of the laws in seeking redress for their grievances. But the Democracy of the State do not now propose to settle upon any such terms. They have no concessions to make now, or promises to offer for the future. It is very necessary now that all violence should be avoided, and for the sake of FRANK BLAIR, and in consideration of his promises for the future, they propose to suspend for the present their Kuklux outrages; and in order to deny all responsibility in case war is made upon their organization, they take the initiative in peace negotiations, and join in the prayers of their opponents, "Let us have peace." The object of the Kuklux has been to intimidate the legislators of the State by rendering them insecure in their rights of person and property at home, and to drive from the ranks of the Union Party the black voters, by cowardly and frightful demonstrations against the defenceless and superstitious of their race. The blackened ruins of their churches, school houses and homes are the only fruits of their chivalric efforts. It is well for the peace and welfare of this State that there are inducements for these men to stay further operations even for a short time. If they represented the rights and cause of the disfranchised, it is unfortunate for the latter, for no people can have either sympathy or respect for those who use such means to accomplish their ends. In seeking to redress their grievances, they assailed the laws of the State and the peace of society, and to defend and protect either is the sworn duty of our public officers. Thanks to the diplomacy of the Peace Commissioners, and the pressing emergencies of FRANK BLAIR and his revolutionary schemes, we are likely to have peace through their efforts, for awhile at least, and unless I am greatly mistaken, the voters of the North will see to it next November that we have respect and obedience to the laws thereafter.

The dangers having for the present subsided, the Legislature will not now place the State militia in the field. Laws for their pay and equipment will be passed, and the force placed in condition to respond in case the Governor sees fit to call them out. The plan of the Democracy was undoubtedly to break the force of the State Government, and terrify the blacks by bold demonstrations of force, but under instructions from Democratic headquarters, belligerent operations are for the present suspended.

The condition of our State finances is anything but encouraging. There is a combination of Tennessee men who are dealing largely in State bonds in your City. They manage to keep well posted in the politics of the Administration and know how to anticipate the fluctuations of the market. It is currently reported by some of them that there are about $3,000,000 worth of bonds afloat, of which there is no record at Nashville. Whether this statement is made to affect the market or is actually true I have no certain means of knowing. The charge of your contemporary, the *World*, that the State is bankrupt, is not true. Over two-thirds of the bonds of the State are secured by first mortgage on our railroads. There will be for a time a depreciation in the price of the bonds, but they can never be worthless so long as the railroads of the State are in existence. Most of the roads, if properly managed by the State, would pay large dividends. The Atlantic and Western road, of Georgia, which connects Chattanooga and Atlanta, is owned and managed by the State, and last year paid the neat sum of $400,000 in the State Treasury, which sum was the net earnings of the road for that year. We have in Tennessee at least 1,000 miles of railroads that are parts of great trunk lines, and that ought to pay large dividends. If the State is forced to take charge of these roads, they ought to pay two-thirds of the interest on the whole debt of the State. It is this security for the debt that keeps the bonds at their present prices. Nothing short of the most startling corruption can bring them much lower in the market. OMEGA.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

Close Analysis of Political Prospects in Indiana—The State at Large—For Grant and Colfax by 25,000—Nine Republican Congressmen—One Democrat—One Doubtful—The New Congressional Districts—Nuts for the "World" to Crack.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

The State of Indiana is divided into eleven Congressional districts. Since the last Congressional election—1866—the Legislature has given the State a thorough overhauling, changing the form of all the districts, and the numbers of some of them. I believe the term usually applied to this redistricting business by the "outs," is gerrymandering, signifying such an arrangement and juxtaposition of counties as will, by putting this and that together, give all the chances to the "ins." With what exact justice the Indiana Democracy can charge bad faith on the Republicans in remapping the State, I am not prepared to say. We should confess, however, to a ludicrous lack of comely shape in some of the new districts, the Sixth being at least a hundred miles from point to point of hypothenuse. The district is a pretty good rectangled triangle, its symmetry being despoiled by its general jaggedness of limit. By this shrewd process of arrangement, the most unterrifiedly Democratic part of the State, down in the "Pocket," as the southwest section is locally called, is shuffled together into one district, and this is given over, body and soul, to darkness and Democracy. It might well be termed the Kentucky of Indiana; for as "the dark and bloody ground" of DANIEL BOONE is to the Union, so is the Second District to all Hoosierdom. The eternal fitness of things is here verified and elaborated. This is the district in which every county votes the retrograde ticket—it is the district where Seymour is located, as well the mobocratic candidate as the mobocratic town—and all the country will recall the but recent express robberies and outrages perpetrated in that vicinity, and the more recent reign there of lynch law and the hanging of six accused men—it is the district where colored men are mobbed and outraged, and where the school-house is as unfrequent as a distillery in the Green Mountain State; and it is also the district, if you will permit a queer coincidence to be mentioned good-humoredly, represented at Washington by a KERR! But this sharp entanglement of our Kuklux friends into one lair, purges the remainder of the State of their disagreeable contact, and we can lay the flattering unction to our soul, and anchor the sweet hope in the substantial anchor-ground of facts and figures, that no other district than the Second will probably be carried by the Blair Democracy.

THE WINNING CHANCES.

Year after year, respectable Democratic journals, like the New-York *World*, set Indiana down in the list of *Democratic* States. Yet year by year the Republicans sweep over the Commonwealth and gather in, as the trophies of thorough canvasses, glowing victories.

Let us examine briefly how these matters work: In 1860, on the second Tuesday of October, Col. HENRY S. LANE carried the State for Governor by 9,757 majority, the Republican majority for the candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction being between 11,000 and 12,000. One month later, LINCOLN's majority over DOUGLAS was 23,524. That year of eleven Congressmen we carried seven.

In 1862, when the Republicans filled the ranks of our patriotic armies then meeting defeat and death under McCLELLAN, and when the people at home were dejected and fault-finding, the Democratic State ticket, comprising but three or four officers of the Executive Government, the Secretary of State being the most important, won by a majority of 9,500. The aggregate vote that year was 26,000 less than in 1860, the Republicans falling short of LINCOLN's vote two years previously about 21,000. It was evidently no fair test of the relative strength of parties. Seven Democrats were elected to Congress.

In 1864, two years after this "reaction" at the October election, OLIVER P. MORTON carried the State for Governor by 20,883 majority, in a total vote of 283,265, or 37,000 larger than two years before. Of this increase the Republicans gained 34,000, the Democratic increase being only about 3,000. And though the aggregate Republican vote was quite two thousand less at the Presidential election the following month, Mr. LINCOLN's majority over McCLELLAN was between twenty and twenty-one thousand. The Democracy lost all the Congressional gain of the 1862 election and fell still lower, if not quite to zero at least to the *freezing point*. But two districts, the First and Second, were carried outright, and though VOORHEES professed to defeat Gen. H. D. WASHBURN in the then Seventh District, in the subsequent contest in Congress the seat was awarded Gen. WASHBURN.

In 1866 the whole Democratic State ticket was sent sailing up Salt River, leaving a Republican majority of nearly 15,000. Under all the disadvantages of the old districts, we elected that year eight of the eleven Congressmen.

This year a full and rousing Republican vote may be expected. The candidacy of SCHUYLER COLFAX on the Presidential ticket will add materially to our strength, and we shall sustain no loss whatever from party bickerings or internal strife. Differences existing prior to nominations are all healed, and I never saw more universal harmony prevail within any political organization. Personal preferences are sunk and all strength is devoted to the common weal. WADE had a large number of Vice-Presidential friends in the State; but they now only know the candidacy of SCHUYLER COLFAX, and never did men act the nobler part of self-abnegation of honest preferences with better spirit than they. Under these auspices, isn't a man acting the demagogue and attempting to play upon the credulity of his readers or listeners, who will assert that the winning chances are on the side of the Democracy? *Apropos*, let me mention that the following special telegram appeared in the columns of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* on Tuesday morning, 4th inst., viz.:

"Mr. HENDRICKS spoke, on Saturday night, to the largest audience ever assembled at New-Albany."

The municipal election occurred in that Democratic city the same day that the *Enquirer* made this astounding statistical announcement, and three days after Mr. HENDRICKS' speech. New-Albany is situated on the north bank of the Ohio River, almost opposite the delectable rebel city of Louisville—is in fact a suburb thereof. The Kentucky Kuklux usually carry it by something approximating a thousand majority. But in response to Mr. HENDRICKS' speech, a magnificent "reaction" is presented—a reaction, however, unfavorable to SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The Democratic majority is cut down to [illegible] the Majority, and the Republicans gain 700. The first gun of the Indiana campaign!

Now, let us see how

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

stand as to winning chances. No general election has transpired since the Congressional canvass of 1866. That is the only and latest genuine data upon which to depend for calculations. The local elections during the two years intervening have gone generally as in 1866, with various and occasional changes both ways. It is, however, a fact, to which the results of the past two years have been no exception, that the Republicans exhibit far greater apathy in local elections than the Democracy; hence what might seem to be Democratic gains are simply indices of Republican inattention to duty. But there are no drones this year. The Republican comprises the party of sentiment; the Democracy, of plunder. On all occasions when offices are to be obtained, from street-cleaner to the Presidency, the full Democratic vote is out; only when great principles are involved, as this year, can we feel morally sure of the full strength of the Republican Party appearing at the polls.

Let me take up the districts *seriatim*:

FIRST DISTRICT—This contains the celebrated County of "Posey," constituting the lingering remnant of the "Pocket" and the southwest corner or point of the State. Southern Indiana corresponds exactly with Southern Ohio and Southern Illinois in this particular, viz., that section of each State contains such a strong infusion of the ignorant and pro-slavery element, emigrating from the border slave States, that Democracy has regarded that portion of each commonwealth as His Satanic Majesty's own; and the Pocket of Indiana corresponds with Egypt of Illinois. But the "light, more light," called for by GOETHE has crept into these heretofore benighted regions. The extreme Pocket has sent to Congress for a number of years perhaps the ablest, and certainly the most cultivated and gentlemanly, of the Indiana Democrats—Mr. NIBLACK, of Vincennes. Two years ago he rested upon his laurels, having a district with a firm Democratic majority of between 1,300 and 1,400. But the hand of Time, in the shape of the revamping labors of a Republican Legislature, has laid hold of his glory, and lo! it passeth away. A Republican county, with 52 majority, has been given him in exchange for two heavy Democratic counties, with an aggregate majority of 1,500. His district now stands on the basis of the vote in 1866, Republican by 265. Mr. NIBLACK has been renominated, his Republican competitor being a worthy and popular gentleman, Gen. J. C. VEACH. Gen. V. entered the military service as a Colonel, and rose to the rank of a Brevet Major-General. He was a gallant soldier. Though Mr. NIBLACK is a formidable candidate, he cannot hope to poll a stronger vote than in 1866. The district may be safely enumerated as Republican, with a close contest.

SECOND DISTRICT—Now represented by Mr. KERR, a violent anti-war Democrat. In order to accommodate him and crowd as nearly as practicable all the "Sons of Liberty," "Knights of the Golden Circle," and Kuklux of the Pocket into one district, with MICHAEL C. KERR as the Head-Centre, the manipulation has given him ten counties, not one of which so shamelessly defies Creation as to vote the terrible Radical ticket. It is to be hoped they may have a good time reflecting Mr. KERR, with his over 4,000 majority. In 1866 his competitor was the gallant soldier, Gen. WALTER Q. GRESHAM, now Financial Agent of the State, who contested every inch of ground with him. Gen. G. is again nominated by the Republicans, and no votes will be cast for Mr. KERR not in sympathy with BLAIR's Kuklux war.

THIRD DISTRICT—Mr. HOLMAN, under the old *régime*, was elected in 1866 from the Fourth District. He is a very amiable Democrat of mediocre talents and inferior attainments. Under the new dispensation he is thrown into the Third District, which settles his case beyond the peradventure of a doubt. In Pennsylvania-avenue, in Washington City, some months ago, Mr. HOLMAN stated to me that "We (the Democracy) have every prospect of carrying Indiana this Fall." I did not then call to mind that his district had undergone so important a metamorphosis. Two years ago he defeated the Republican nominee, Gen. GROVER, by 869 majority. The district stands now with 1,450 Republican majority, all good and true, containing six inflexibly Republican counties and two Democratic. Mr. HOLMAN is renominated, Judge LAMB, of Dearborn County, a gentleman of culture and popular elements of character, being his Republican opponent. Here count on 1,500 majority for GRANT and COLFAX.

FOURTH DISTRICT—A considerable faction of the Republican Party, highly influential, has for years personally and politically opposed the continued return of GEO. W. JULIAN to Congress. In the "Old Burnt" District, as the Wayne or Fifth was called, where the Quaker element is supreme, it proved, after repeated efforts, futile to attempt to supplant Mr. JULIAN. What grounds this opposition claimed to have for personal and political enmity to JULIAN, I will not here state. Good men believed that his elevation constantly upon our ticket placed the cause in jeopardy, and equally good men deprecated the attempt to displace him, believing him to be an honest and faithful Representative. Both parties agreed to carve out a new district for him, and by cutting him off from half his old friends, give new men an equal chance with him. In doing so, his district changed from the Fifth to the Fourth, and his Republican majority of nearly 7,000 two years ago is melted away to a little over 1,600. This, however, is reliable, and as he has received the nomination in the new district, and all his Republican opponents have quietly yielded, promising him their support, his election over Mr. REID, his Democratic competitor, is certain.

FIFTH DISTRICT—This is the Indianapolis District, and was numerically the Sixth before the rehabilitation. Two Democratic counties have been lopped off, taking their places in JULIAN's district, while two similar ones have been drawn from the west, all having the effect to increase the Republican majority in the district from 2,500, as received by Gen. COBURN two years ago, to over 3,000, as indicated by an analysis of the vote of the new district then. Gen. COBURN is renominated—a third-rate man, Mr. KNIGHTLY, being his Democratic competitor. Mr. KNIGHTLY is playing the game of "workingmen's candidate," with every reasonable probability of political annihilation on the 10th of October.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—This, the Terre Haute District, was formerly the Seventh. In it DANIEL WEBSTER VOORHEES, the "Demosthenes of the mighty West," or "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," titles in which his coppery admirers delighted to honor him, held undisputed sway till a slender soldier wearing a star, won on thirty-five battle-fields, confronted this Demosthenes, spumous as he was with rebel sympathy and Golden Circle treason. That was in 1864 Congress proved more than half a thousand fraudulent votes upon Mr. VOORHEES' desperate "Sons of Liberty" supporters, and Gen. WASHBURN took his seat in Congress. Perhaps the reader may recall VOORHEES' retiring Cataline speech. "I go, but I return," said he, as he waved defiance and looked a Japanese earthquake at the Congress which dared to do so. He did not come to the surface at all in the campaign following that event and asseveration, into such submarine depths had his failure deposited him. It was conjectured that his known hatred of PENDLETON, and sympathy with the "Chase movement," had sponged him out altogether, but again is DANIEL W. VOORHEES the Democratic standard-bearer of the unterrified. He is said to have informed some leading politicians, after the *coup d'état* of the New-York Convention, that he had "tickled PENDLETON's side with a butcher knife till he laughed himself to death." That poetic license will cost him a respectable slice of simon-pure Sullivan County Democracy when October rolls around. Major W. W. CARTER is his Republican competitor, Gen. WASHBURN retiring. The Major is an experienced journalist, untainted with an office-seeking reputation. The new deal of this district gives us six firm Republican and three Democratic counties, with an aggregated Republican majority in 1866 of 1,179. No just grounds exist for supposing any ordinary circumstances can submerge this working surplus, and hoist Mr. VOORHEES again into the National Legislature, rendering his classical threat a true one. Major CARTER will certainly win in the new Sixth District.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—In the former enumeration this District was the Eighth—the Lafayette District. Judge ORTH has for several terms ably represented it in Congress. In 1864 Mr. ORTH defeated the Democratic candidate by 1,187 majority, but in 1866, through a piece of impudent "independent" Republican candidacy, Mr. ORTH's majority was shaved down to the meagre aggregate of 205. Just as Judas Iscariot might be known as an independent Christian, so might these political impostors—these soft-handed and usually soft-headed [illegible] upon public credulity—style themselves independent Republicans! The Democrats are quite often blessed with these dispensations. SAM. CAREY, of Cincinnati, is one—a political hermaphrodite, acting on the principle adopted by the sportsman who espied an object through the copse and banged away, missing his mark. The object proved to be a calf, and in explanation of his bad shot, he said he aimed so that if it was a deer he could hit it, and if a calf he could miss it, being uncertain at what he shot. So with CAREY and the "independents." CAREY is the pet of the Pendleton Democrats, but proposes to stump Ohio for GRANT and COLFAX, if the Republicans will indorse his nomination for Congress. In all probability this independent game will again be tried in ORTH's District. The Democrats have put forward Gen. M. D. MANSON, one of the Blair kind of soldiers, but I hear that he is willing to withdraw for an "independent" Republican. The Republican majority is 1,076. That brave old hero of the war, Gen. BOB MILROY, lives in ORTH's District, and gives him a vigorous support. So, also, Gen. LEW. WALLACE, who advocates Judge ORTH's claims with commendable vigor. These two officers were competitors of Mr. ORTH's, in the race for the nomination.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—This is now composed of parts of the old Ninth and Eleventh Districts, now represented by Mr. COLFAX and Gen. SHANKS. It will be known henceforth as the Logansport District, and as now constituted, enjoys the easy Republican majority of 3,603. The Republican candidate is D. D. PRATT, a popular lawyer, new as a leading politician, but not without some considerable experience in public business. Physically speaking, he will be undoubtedly the most prominent man in the Forty-first Congress, Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, not accepted. I think his specific gravity reaches between three and four hundred pounds, avoirdupois. The gentleman who indulges in the barren honors of a nomination against him bears the name of Ross.

NINTH DISTRICT—Numerically the old Ninth and Eleventh have changed places. The corner of the State adjacent to Lake Michigan, Mr. COLFAX's District, was formerly the Ninth. It is now the Eleventh; while Gen. SHANK's District, formerly the Eleventh, is now the Ninth. By offsetting the strong Quaker and consequently Republican counties of Henry, Delaware and Randolph, formerly in the Burnt District, against the Democratic section south of and surrounding Fort Wayne, the Democratic leaven has become neutralized. The Ninth is Republican by nearly 1,500. SHANKS is renominated, with Judge LOWRY, of Fort Wayne, as his Democratic opponent.

TENTH DISTRICT—The northern part of Indiana, as of the States on either side of it, is strongly Republican. The Union majority in the Tenth is about 3,000. WM. WILLIAMS is renominated. Of course he will be returned as against his coppery competitor, ANDREW ELLISON.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—This is SCHUYLER COLFAX's old District, with three counties amputated. This vivisection discloses the fact that the district is stronger than before. In 1866, Mr. COLFAX carried it by 2,148 majority. The Republican majority in it now is 2,366, sufficient for all practical purposes. Gen. JASPER PACKARD, a gallant soldier, has the honor of competing for Mr. COLFAX's successor, and of sending his Democratic opponent, Mr. FENARD, up Salt River.

RESUME.

Republican Districts certain, from Third to Eleventh inclusive; Republican District uncertain, the First. Democratic certain, the Second. Probable Republican majority on State ticket, 15,000; on Presidential ticket, 25,000. J. Q. T.

DEATH OF WAU-NE-PE-WINK-A.

The Last Moments of the Daughter of the Head Winnebago Chief—Her Funeral.

Correspondence of the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

TUNNEL CITY, Wis., Thursday, Aug. 6.

The death of the "Indian Princess" and daughter of the Head Winnebago Chief, "Dandy," whose foot and leg were so badly injured by the cars at La Crosse, occurred at Tunnel City on Tuesday. Her camp was pitched under a tree, on the little hilltop close by the village on the south. Mortification began to spread rapidly in the forenoon of the day, when she gave up hope of recovery. Soon after, with the most mournful cadence, she commenced chanting her death song. The plaintive notes could be heard clearly by the villagers below, and the news passed rapidly from house to house that the daughter of the Chief was dying. Indians flocked up the hill and filled her wigwam. Her strength still remained, and she raised herself upon her elbow. She shook hands with all, kissed her children and her nurse, who had attended her so faithfully. As mortification extended to her vitals, her last moments were without pain.

Whites and Indians alike assisted in dressing her for burial. She was carefully washed, her hair combed smoothly back, fastened with a new, beautifully wrought bead band. Her cheeks were painted with vermillion. Silver bobs were put in her ears and her neck hung heavily with new beads. Scarlet leggins, moccasins, blue petticoat, red calico shirt and blanket, all new and decorated, completed her "outfit" and gave her a fitting dress for her appearance in the Spirit Land. As she "lay in state," many young Indian girls from the camps lifted the side of her tent and threw in strings of beads and wampum. A little sack of rice and tobacco was placed by her headside.

Toward sunset she was put in a full-length plain box and carried under a tree. The Indians gathered in a circle, with their backs to the coffin. A low chant was sung, when an old Indian rose with folded hands and looked toward the heavens. He began a speech, and pointing to the East, traced the different periods of her life, as illustrated by the course of the sun through the sky. He closed with an earnest recital of the brave and devoted acts that marked the end of her life. After a second chant, the coffin was carried to the summit of the hill on the opposite side of the village. A grave had been dug a few feet from the burial place of the great Winnebago orator Wau-ken De-ko-ray, who was killed by the cars here, four years ago. After the corpse was lowered, "Dandy William," brother of the woman, stepped across the grave, dropping a handful of tobacco upon the coffin. He was followed by other Indians present.

The 10 o'clock evening train from the East brought the old Chief Dandy, who had been back to his camp on the Wisconsin River, Sunday. He had heard no word of his daughter's death. On learning the fact, the old Chief smote his breast, and sent forth a wail that seemed to pierce the very vault of heaven. Leaving the crowd who had gathered for his coming, he made his way, silent and alone, up the winding path to the grave. What emotions filled the old Chief's breast on that lonely night pilgrimage, can never be known. I was introduced, through an interpreter to the old Chief in the morning. When questioned upon the death of his daughter, he smote his breast, and pointing upward, exclaimed: "*My Daughter!*" With a sweep of his hand, he added "The Great Spirit made us all—the red man as well as the white man. He looks upon all as one. I have no bad feeling. It was the will of the Great Spirit that my daughter should die. She wanted to save the life of her child, and in saving her child she lost her own. She did not wish to live and be a burden to others. She was always a good daughter and kind to her father. She has gone to the 'Wau-g-ree' (Heaven) and he expected soon to meet her there. But her two orphan children, who would have mercy upon them?" Old Dandy is seventy-eight years old and evidently poor and failing in health.

A SAD STORY.

A Bride of a Week Drowns Herself—Her Previous History.

From the Chicago Post, Aug. 8.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon upon the body of the woman found in the lake on Thursday, an account of which was given in the *Post* at the time. At the inquest, and subsequently, a number of facts were elicited, making the story of the unfortunate woman one of universal interest.

Her name was FANNIE MARIA WOODRUFF, her husband being a Mr. MARTIN WOODRUFF, an artist, of Aurora. Her maiden name was WASHBURNE. She was one of four children, three daughters and a son, of a Mr. WASHBURNE, Courtland, De Kalb County, fifty miles from Chicago, who was Postmaster of the town about three years ago, when the first of the events which subsequently tended to her suicide transpired. About that time the deceased married a young man named LOVELL, a resident of the town. Soon after this marriage her eldest sister's husband enlisted, and LOVELL, it is said, immediately became very attentive to his sister-in-law to the neglect of his wife, and that he pursuaded the solder to make over all his property to his wife, the eldest girl. It is likewise alleged that LOVELL lived in improper intimacy with his sister-in-law, during her husband's absence, and that when the latter returned he obtained a divorce. The deceased also obtained a divorce for the same reasons, and her former husband soon after married the eldest sister. Directly after this the unfortunate FANNY came to Chicago, and lived in the family of a well-known citizen. Soon after he was detected in a grain forgery to the amount of $10,000, on MUNN, SCOTT & Co., and on his arrest accused her of informing against him, and she was forced to leave the family, and an engagement between her and a rich farmer being broken off by means of stories circulated against her character. She was then living with a Mrs. MORRIS, in Chicago. Her former husband, who had promised her aid whenever she needed it, turned the cold shoulder to her, and her sister treated her coldly also when she applied for aid. This and the news of her broken engagement affected her mind. She returned to the family of Mrs. MORRIS, and about a week before Christmas was married to Mr. WOODRUFF, and left for Aurora. The morning after her wedding she told him she had taken laudanum and was determined to kill herself; that she did not love him and did love another. The drug was found to have been spurious, and she recovered, though her mind was continually wandering. She said she had only married WOODRUFF that she might have some one to send her effects home when she died, as she was resolved to do.

Mr. WOODRUFF returned here with her, intending to put her in an insane asylum. She stayed at her former home with Mrs. MORRIS while he went to a hotel. This was on New-Year's night. Being alone [illegible] in an alpaca dress, with no bonnet or shawl, exposed to the severe weather, and was not again heard from till her body was found last Thursday, seven months after. Her father, on hearing of her disappearance, died, broken-hearted, a week after the news came. The first husband of the deceased, now but 26 years old, is living with his third wife. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "death by suicide, while in a state of mental derangement."

MR. J. L. MOTLEY.

Proposed Testimonial in Boston—His Letter Declining the Same.

BOSTON, July 14, 1868.

To Hon. J. Lothrop Motley:

DEAR SIR: We beg to express our congratulations upon your return to the United States, and to ask you to indicate some occasion upon which we and others, who are grateful for the eminent services you have rendered to the country, may testify to you our admiration and respect. We are happy to welcome you to a land which has advanced to a higher appreciation of its duty and destiny than it had reached when you departed seven years ago to represent it in your diplomatic capacity, and has justified by the abolition of slavery and the successful issue of the civil war the confidence you have ever manifested in democratic forms of government. Those of our number who will have the honor to present this letter will ask to consult with you personally concerning the time and place at which we may meet you.

We are, dear Sir, with sincere respect, your friends and obedient servants,

A. H. BULLOCK, N. B. SHURTLEFF, J. G. PALFREY, and over 100 others.

MR. MOTLEY'S REPLY.

BOSTON, July 28, 1868.

To His Excellency Alexander H. Bullock, Governor of Massachusetts; His Honor N. B. Shurtleff, Mayor of Boston; Rev. Thomas Hill, President of Harvard University; Hon. John H. Clifford, Hon. George T. Bigelow, Hon. David Sears, Jacob Bigelow, M. D., and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have just had the honor to receive your letter of July 14, in which you request me to name an occasion upon which I could meet yourselves and such others of our fellow-citizens as might be inclined to greet me after my long absence. I find it difficult to say in adequate language how deeply I am touched by this unexpected and cordial letter of welcome. No manifestation of regard has ever gratified me so much as this which I now receive from so large a number of my fellow-citizens, men whose names are most honored in our Commonwealth, and many of whom I am proud to count among my familiar and personal friends.

I assure you that the letter and the signatures which it bears will always be treasured by me among my most valuable possessions; and it is because I so fully appreciate your kind expressions of esteem that I trust you will not misinterpret my motives nor think me in any degree wanting in sensibility to your very flattering proposition, if I ask leave to decline the honor of a public reception. The warm expression of your wishes in this respect is a sufficient gratification to me, and I cannot but feel that too long a period has elapsed, owing to accidental circumstances, between the abrupt conclusion of my term of public service and my return to Boston, to permit my giving you any recent details of political affairs at my late place of duty. It will be my good fortune, I trust, to meet every one of those esteemed friends and fellow-citizens who have signed the letter, and to exchange with them the friendly greetings without any formality, which are so grateful to one who has been so long absent from his country.

Seven years have passed since I left the United States, and I hardly think it extravagant to say that they have been more important than any other seven years in the annals of our race. The stride which has been taken by the Republic in its onward and upward progress during those eventful years is without precedent or parallel. Democracy has been upon its trial, and irrevocably has the American people vindicated the right and the capacity of the people to govern itself. Self-government might have perished from the earth, had the great Republic fallen in its struggle with Oligarchy, had our faith in the democratic principle faltered during the awful conflict to which we were doomed by the inexorable logic of history.

Perhaps you will not think it out of place for me to say on this occasion that in the country where I have been so long officially residing, it was never my lot to hear or to read any expressions of unfriendly feeling toward our country. Every manifestation was courteous, kindly and sincere; the Imperial Government throughout the war maintaining its amicable relations unimpaired with the Government of the United States. There are many clouds hanging over the present and the future of that ancient Empire, but there is light breaking above them, and no man that has hopes of human progress but wish God-speed to the efforts of the administration of the present Sovereign to advance the cause of constitutional freedom and the emancipation of the people from civil and sacerdotal thraldom.

I have written more than I intended, it may be more than I ought, but it was impossible for me not to respond with the utmost sympathy to your congratulations on the abolition of slavery and the successful issue of the civil war.

I am, gentlemen, with sincere respect and regard, your friend and obedient servant,

J. L. MOTLEY.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

A Prominent Maine Democrat Repudiates Frank Blair—He Denounces the Tammany Platform.

Hon. GEORGE M. WESTON, of Bangor, two years ago was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Maine, Now, though he has been opposed to the reconstruction policy of Congress, he is not ready to follow the revolutionary lead of FRANK BLAIR. Mr. WESTON's position is admirably defined in the following letter addressed by him to a personal friend at the South:

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 3, 1868.

Dr. J. M. Worth, Ashboro', N. C.:

DEAR SIR: During my visit of last Winter to your State, I observed with anxious attention every fact connected with the operation of the reconstruction policy of Congress. What I saw and what I heard confirmed, as you well know, that conviction of its serious errors which constrained me two years ago to unite in the effort to prevent its adoption by the country. I witnessed, with a pain and solicitude of which I rather restrained than exaggerated the expression to you, the spectacle, novel in the history of mankind, of a State, the government of which had been placed in the hands of the classes of the least intelligence, and having the least interest in the maintenance of order and the advancement of material prosperity. All my reflections on the spot strengthened my belief that universal amnesty should have gone hand in hand with universal suffrage at the South, and that if the protection of the rights of the blacks required that they should be armed with the ballot, the protection of other rights and interests required that the numerical ascendency of the whites should not be nullified by disfranchisements, and especially not by such sweeping disfranchisements as are contained in the Reconstruction acts of Congress.

But in practically dealing with affairs, we must take things as we find them. This Reconstruction policy of Congress, strongly as I resisted it, and obnoxious as it is to you, is an accomplished fact. The effects of it may be modified by events and the policy itself may be softened, with the gradual subsidence of the passions connected with the late struggle. But overthrown it cannot be, except by revolution and another civil war, and the issues of the pending Presidential canvass are so made up as to present the question, necessarily overshadowing all others, whether the country is ready for so desperate a remedy as that, for any grievances which exist.

The candidate of the Democratic Party for the Vice-Presidency, and who, if elected to that office, will find between himself and the supreme executive power only the frail barrier of a single life, in his letter of the 30th of June last, declared:

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts (the Reconstruction acts) null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments and elect Senators and Representatives. We must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts. I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything of value in its large and comprehensive results."

Mr. BLAIR does not overstate the magnitude of the consequences involved in his presentation as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and contingently for the Presidency, on such an issue as that. Indeed, it is impossible for anybody to overstate them. And if any doubt could remain as to the purpose of the leaders of a party nominating such a man and on the basis of such declarations, it is removed by the platform which they have adopted, in which the Reconstruction acts are denounced as "revolutionary, unconstitutional, null and void," thereby expressly justifying and inviting revolutionary resistance to them. As we now know, these incendiary words had a fitting origin in their committee on resolutions, in Gen. WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, and he has told us how they were received in that body:

"When I proposed that, every single member of the Committee—and the warmest men in it were the men of the North—came forward and said they would *carry it forward to the end.*"

What that "end" is requires no prophet to foretell. New hecatombs of young men slain in battle, new conflagrations of cities and a ruined and finally dismembered country.

The assumption of the Democratic platform, that the Reconstruction acts are "null and void," has no shadow of fact or law to rest upon. Left as the Southern States were, without any civil Governments which could be recognized as such, consistently with the result of the late war, it is plain that unless the work of reorganization was commenced within them by spontaneous popular movements, which were not possible without dangerous political commotions, it must have been commenced by some power outside of them, and that power could be no other than the Government of the Union. So President LINCOLN understood it. So President JOHNSON understood it, and he proceeded accordingly to prescribe reorganization, regulating by executive proclamation who should vote and who should be excluded from voting in electing members of conventions to frame constitutions, and in ratifying or rejecting such constitutions when framed. Congress has done no more than that, and exercised no other power than that, and certainly if that power existed anywhere in the Federal Government, it existed in the law-making branch of it. Congress may not have exercised this power wisely, but their rightful authority in the premises is clear and unquestionable, and those who denounce their acts as "null and void," and counsel revolutionary resistance to them, are either thoughtless persons who know not what they do, or bold bad men, fatally bent on mischief.

It is not in this second civil war, into which Mr. BLAIR and the Democratic platform seek to entice them, that the Southern States will find a remedy for the evils which they suffer. White immigration from Europe and the North, which peace and quiet will invite, the higher rate of natural increase of whites as compared with blacks, the diminution of the number of the disfranchised resulting slowly but surely from deaths, and the early removal of disfranchisements which is assured by such movements as we have just had reported from the Legislature of Georgia, will before long change the whole face of affairs. The antagonism of races will itself cease, when political contests cease to turn upon issues connected with the relative rights of races. The policy of Mr. BLAIR, on the other hand, tends directly and inevitably to band and consolidate the blacks into a phalanx impenetrable upon every front. I see unredeemed mischief in it, in all its aspects. The flag with which he marches at the head of the Democratic column is the black flag of discord and civil war for the country, and of a war of races for the South. The mass of his misguided followers are honest and well-intentioned, but it is none the less true that he is leading them in a broad and straight road to ruin.

My hope is, that the sober and discreet men of the South, whose counsels, like yours, would have saved it from the late war, will now avail to save it from this infinitely worse war, at once internal and external, portended by a new revolution, not so much originating in your section where the justifying grievance are alleged to exist, as instigated by political calculation elsewhere—a strange revolution, indeed, in behalf of Southern rights, in which "the warmest men are the men of the North," who are seeking, not the redress of wrongs, but the gratifications of their lust of power, at the hazard of the ruin of the country. Yours truly, GEO. M. WESTON.

The Texas Cattle Disease in Providence.

From the Providence Journal, Aug. 10.

On Tuesday last, thirty-three head of Illinois cattle, all steers, three and four years of age, were purchased in Albany by Messrs. MOORE & PERKINS, of this city. The steers were sent by railroad, and arrived here at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday. They were driven to pasture at Field's Point, and, so far as the owners knew, were entirely well, though the person who drove them now says that several of them were driven with much difficulty from apparent weakness. On Thursday eleven of the steers were killed and dressed, and the meat stored. On Friday one of the animals was found to be sick, and was killed. On Saturday and Sunday six died in the pasture. On Sunday the cattle were visited by Dr. SNOW, the Superintendent of Health who examined the living and some of the dead. The symptoms of those sick and the *post-mortem* appearances corresponded almost precisely with those described by Prof. GAMGEE. On Sunday morning the account of the drove of thirty-three cattle stood as follows: Eleven had been killed and dressed, one had been killed because it was sick, six had died in the pasture, leaving fifteen still living. Of the living every one showed more or less symptoms of the disease, several were evidently in the last stages, and it seemed probable that all would die within a very short period. All of them were raised in Illinois, and the lot included none from Texas or other places. We understand that a similar lot of cattle was taken to Boston at the same time, several of which were sick when they arrived there.

Organization of German Republican Clubs in Schenectady.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Sunday, Aug. 9, 1868.

Dr. FR. SCHULTZ, of New-York, representing the German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of that City, has been here for the past two days, consulting with leading Republicans, Germans as well as Americans. He brought excellent news about the spirit of the German Republicans in New-York. On Friday evening he had a conference with the Executive Committee of the German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of our city, and on Saturday he delivered a speech to a well-attended and enthusiastic meeting of the German Club, which has been organized as the vanguard of the Republican Legion of this place.

Charity.

In answer to the "Call for Charity," published in the TIMES of Sunday, Aug. 2, $4 have been sent to this office for the family of PATRICK ROLAND, who was recently injured by an explosion of nitro-glycerine.

PERSONAL.—Gen. CLUSERET, a soldier and journalist, whose name is not altogether unfamiliar to American readers, has just issued an appeal to the representatives of the people of the United States. Gen. CLUSERET denounces, in this document, the conduct of a French magistrate who sentenced him to two months' imprisonment, and fined him 1,000 francs for the authorship of a contribution referring to a picture and printed in *l'Art* newspaper. He urges that he should have been tried before a jury, and after a proper time had been allowed for the preparation of the defence. In concluding, he calls upon the American people to protest against the arbitrary proceeding from which he, an American citizen, has suffered.

FOOT RACE FOR $200 A SIDE.—A foot race of a half mile, for $200 a side, took place yesterday at Finlay's Track, between THOMAS MILLER and JAMES SHAW. The weather was fair and the attendance large. SHAW had twenty yards start. The betting before the start was two to one in favor of MILLER. At the start SHAW led well for a hundred yards, but shortly after MILLER overtook him. An exciting race ensued, which resulted in a dead heat. The referee, JOHN GOULDING, has ordered the race to be run over again on Saturday.

All ruptured persons should read the statement of Mr. George Hodges depicting his terrible sufferings and deliverance from that distressing affliction by Dr Sherman, No. 697 Broadway. It will be found in the *Tribune* of this day on fifth page, under the head of Special Notices.—[*Advertisement.*

A White-st. Importing house is retailing men's furnishings, at VAIL'S, No. 161 Fulton-st., near Broadway, at prices never witnessed in this City. This week, will sell best "New-York Mills" Shirts, a very popular make, at $32 a dozen, and "throw in" one dozen finest linen collars worth $3. Splendid shirts at $21; muslin Drawers, 75c.; best Jean Drawers, $1. Extra English half-hose, $6 30 a dozen.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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Electrical Era for August, Devoted to Electrical Science. Price five cents, post-paid. Address Dr. CHAMBERLIN, Medical Electrician, No. 7 West 14th-st., New-York.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

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MARRIED.

BRAMAN—DAVIDS.—At Echo-place, New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, by Rev. R. N. Morgan, Rector of Trinity Church, APOLLOS G. BRAMAN, of Philadelphia, to ESSIE, eldest daughter of Thaddeus Davids, Esq.

DIED.

AYRES.—At Dundaff, Penn., on Friday, Aug. 7, BENJAMIN AYRES, Sr., aged 68 years and 6 months.

BRADLEY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 9, SARAH MARIA, daughter of Aaron and Margaret Bradley, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at No. 26 Allen-st., at 2½ o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

BERRIEN.—On Saturday, Aug. 8, ELIZABETH ANN, wife of John L. Berrien, and daughter of the late James Weed, Esq.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Mediator, Kingsbridge, N. Y. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DUSTAN.—On Friday, Aug. 7, SARAH DUSTAN, widow of Peter Dustan, aged 90 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 104 Amity-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I., for interment.

HENDERSON.—On Sunday, Aug. 9, EMILY, wife of Peter Henderson, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 11th, at 1 P. M., from Vreeland-st., near Dummy Junction, Bergen City, N. J.

HOYT.—At Staatsburg, on Saturday, Aug. 8, LYDIA M. HOYT, in the 48th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Hyde Park on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock. The 8 o'clock train from New-York will arrive in time.

HULL.—On Sunday, Aug. 9, at the residence of his son-in-law, B. B. Western, Rye, N. Y., WILLIAM HULL, late of Brooklyn, aged 62 years and 8 months.

Funeral services will be held in Trinity Church, New-York, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, Aug. 12. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JUDSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Aug. 10, HENRY C., second son of Jabez and Catharine F. Judson, aged 17 years.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend from No. 13 Morton-st.

MOORE.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 9, at Perth Amboy, N. J., THOMAS BIBBY MOORE, only son of the late Thomas William Moore, H. B. M.'s Agent, of New-York.

His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, Alfred Bibby, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PELL.—At Interlaken, Switzerland, on Friday, July 24, ROBERT PELL, son of Alfred Pell.

PENFIELD.—At Delaware Water Gap, Penn., on Saturday, Aug. 8, JOSIAH PENFIELD, Jr., infant son of Josiah and Ellen L. Penfield, aged 4 months and 1 days.

Remains taken to Rye, N. Y., for interment.

RANKIN.—At Fishkill, on the Hudson, on Sabbath evening, Aug. 9, ANN RANKIN, daughter of the late Henry Rankin, of the City of New-York.

Funeral services on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles M. Wolcott. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

STEVENS.—On Saturday, Aug. 8, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM STEVENS, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 2 Rutherfurd-place, Stuyvesant-square.

SHELDON.—At Lansingburg, on Monday, Aug. 10, MARY LOUISA, daughter of William G. and Emma Sheldon.

Funeral at Westport, Conn., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

TURTLE.—On Sunday, Aug. 9, CATHARINE TURTLE, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James McKittrick, No. 172 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day (Tuesday.)

WILCOX.—On Sunday, Aug. 9, MARY J., wife of William J. Wilcox, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 143 West 36th-st. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

WHEELER.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 8, of typhoid fever, CLARA AVERY, wife of D. W. C. Wheeler, of this City.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, Centre-st., Orange, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Morris and Essex Railroad, Barclay-st., at 11:30 A. M. Remains will be removed to Warwick, N. Y., for burial.

WHEELER.—At Westport, Conn., on Sunday evening, Aug. 9, HARRY P., infant son of Jonathan E. and the late Harriette P. Wheeler, aged 3 months and 18 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Simsbury, Conn., for interment on Thursday morning.

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Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

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A GANG OF HORSE THIEVES.

Extensive Operations of the Band in Mississippi, Tennessee Alabama and Arkansas—Arrest of Sixteen Members.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, Aug. 6.

The late preliminary trial at Senatobia, Miss., forty miles south of this city, developed a state of affairs which long have been hinted and guessed at, namely: That ever since the close of the war a thoroughly disciplined band of horse thieves have been actively at work in North Mississippi, often extending their operations to adjacent States. They have a Captain, a First Lieutenant and second in command, and regular runners, who have their routes of travel like the celebrated Murrellites, who were the terror of the Southwest forty or fifty years ago. The Captain of this band is named CAGE PHILPOT, and his followers may as well be designated as the Philpots. Capt. PHILPOT is a middle-aged man, of large, bony frame, red bushy hair and beard, and has a fierce piratical mustache of the same color. He is a shrewd, but mean, roguish-looking man, fit to command a squad of twenty or thirty ignorant men in the bush, but not possessed of the big ideas and bold execution of the great Western land pirate, MURRELL had some general intelligence, and when he chose could conceal the villain under the polished manner and bland smile of a country gentleman; or, when occasion suited, assume a pious leer and perform the reverential duties of a minister, but PHILPOT is a Cain-marked, low-bred villain, who could never, under any circumstances, pass for more than a villain or a blockhead. His followers are men of low instincts, no education, and few claims to respectability. Some of them are from Chickasaw and Calhoun Counties, where they hid out to avoid the Conscript law, and lived by pillaging on their neighbors. The war being over, they came from their dens in the thickets and swamps, and migrated to fields where they were not so well known. A number settled in De Soto County, near Senatobia. They put in little crops, and appeared to make a precarious living by tilling the soil or working as day laborers.

Over two years ago they began operations as horse thieves. Suspicions were directed to them, but they were too wary for a long time to be caught. They knew their crowd and trusted nobody else. But at last they admitted one member too many. A young man named H. M. WILLINGHAM, formerly of Selma, Ala., was by some means thrown in the neighborhood, and being short of funds, he took a job of work. He went into the war at the age of 14; was in the Fourth Alabama Regiment, and was afterward in JOHN MORGAN'S famous command. The PHILPOTS took a fancy to him, and after waiting some time, came out and told him what they were doing, and made him a liberal offer to join them. He consulted with friends, like STEWART, the betrayer of the MURRELITES, and joined them last Spring. He was in close communication with the authorities and in the confidence of the horse thieves at the same time, and thus matters stood until the middle of week before last, when the community was thrown into intense excitement by the arrest of the following parties by the local authorities on the charge of belonging to a gang of horse thieves; Cage Philpot, Captain of the gang; Frank Winn, second in commond; Matt. Winn, Bob Jackson and his son, Dick Jackson, Marion Philpot, Sebe Philpot, Bill Henshaw, Gus Winn, Will Graham, —— Cotton, —— Kegan, —— Cunningham, Columbus McKinney, Dick Taylor, a runner, and —— Cade, a runner—in all sixteen.

The preliminary examination was had before Justice ECHOLS and three other magistrates last Thursday week, and continued until an early hour Sunday morning. A large crowd was present and the most intense excitement prevailed. It was brought out that the principal witness, WILLINGHAM, had been suspected by the clan, and at a meeting held when he was not present, two weeks before, a few miles from Senatobia, half of them declared against him and the rest stood out for him. A night or two previous to the arrest he was notified to attend one of their meetings, at a secluded spot four miles from town. He suspected nothing, and started at dark on horseback. A storm coming up, he stopped at the house of one of the clan, and remained some time. It proved to be a severe thunderstorm, and while they were sitting at the door a sudden flash of lightning revealed to the startled eye of the young man five or six armed men at the gate. His friend advised him to leave, which he did by mounting his horse at the back door and riding rapidly away. He proceeded about two miles toward Senatobia, the night dark as pitch, and the road only visible when revealed by a flash of lightning. On either hand were dense thickets, through which it would be impossible to ride. Suddenly a stern shout falls on the young man's ears in front; he is commanded to "halt," and "who comes there?" is asked. He answers "friend." A fiendish yell bursts from his enemies, and they closed down on him. He turned to retreat, but heard another party above that had lines now in that direction; so he wheeled back and charged through the squad that had first halted him. They struck him once or twice, but he ran over a man on a small mule and escaped almost unhurt. They opened fire upon him at short range from double-barreled shotguns, but without effect. The buck-shot whistled over his head harmlessly. He escaped to Senatobia, reported what had transpired, and the next day the arrests were made. One or two of the gang escaped and are at large.

They were committed to jail in default of bond, which was placed at the remarkable low figure of $500, and they were sent to Hernando, all except two who could give bail, to be kept until the third Monday in this month, when the trial will come off. It was developed on trial that the gang had their headquarters at Huntsville, at the Waverly stables, kept by a Mr. JONES. At Indian Bay they had a terminus of their line and a post. We hope the operations of the gang have been brought to an end.

From Portland to Sitka by an Inland Route.

From the Portland (Oregon) Oregonian, July 1.

The steamer *Geo. S. Wright* sails at 6 o'clock P. M. to-day for Victoria, and thence to Sitka. She will leave Victoria on the 5th of July, and proceed by way of the Gulf of Georgia, Johnson's Straits, Queen Charlotte's Sound, Millbank, Finlayson and Grenville Channels and Chatham Sound. Should the weather be favorable, she will go out through Chatham Sound and proceed directly to Sitka; otherwise, she will cross the Sound and thence through Clarence, Chatham and Feril Straits, and then down the Sound to Sitka. In making the trip through the Inland waters named, the only open sea to be encountered will be in crossing Queen Charlotte's Sound, which is about thirty miles wide from the head of Vancouver Island to the entrance of Millbank Channel, and again, in crossing Chatham Sound, which is not more than fifteen miles wide where the route crosses. Much of the way the Straits above-named, are narrow, in many places for miles scarcely wider than the Columbia River; but the waters are everywhere deep, and the shores are bold and rocky. The greatest trouble in navigating them is the infrequency of meeting with good anchorage. Nevertheless, there is no danger, as they have been surveyed and the channels marked. Capt. LANGDON, of the *Wright*, has complete charts of all the various routes, made from PENDER'S surveys as far as Port Simpson, and from that point photographed, by authority, from the Russian Government surveys. The *Wright* will take about 126 tons freight for Sitka and several passengers. The trip will occupy only about twenty days.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY

REMOVED TO

49 WALL-STREET,

FIRST FLOOR.

Capital and Surplus,

$2,000,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

Which may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.

JOHN A. STEWART, President.
WILLIAM H. MACY, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN J. CISCO, }

TRUSTEES:

PETER COOPER,	EDWIN D. MORGAN,
D. H. ARNOLD,	CLINTON GILBERT,
ROYAL PHELPS,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	DANIEL D. LORD,
JAMES SUYDAM,	EDWARD JONES,
THOMAS SLOCOMB,	GEORGE T. ADEE,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	SAMUEL SLOAN,
JOHN J. PHELPS,	JAMES LOW,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	CYRUS CURTISS,
CHARLES E. BILL,	SAMUEL NELSON,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	ERASTUS CORNING,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JAMES S. SEYMOUR,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	JOHN CASWELL,

WILLIAM DARROW, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) through the undersigned, offer for sale a limited amount of their 6 ℔ cent. gold bonds at 97½ ℔ cent. and accrued interest. The road extends from St. Louis, 283 miles, to Kansas City, there connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad (E. D.) and other roads, and was completed in 1865, at an expenditure of over $13,000,000.

The earnings for the year ending February, 1867, were $2,673,874 00
Operating expenses........ 1,954,644 00
Net earnings were........ $719,230 00
For the year ending February, 1868, the earnings were........ $3,003,681 31
Operating expenses were........ 2,090,036 38
Net earnings........ $913,654 93

While for the first quarter of 1868 the net earnings exceed those of same quarter in 1867 by $133,679 86.

The Railroad Company, in order to pay off the State of Missouri for advances in aid of constructing the road, as well as all other liens, has issued $7,000,000 of First Mortgage 6 ℔ cent. bonds, secured by deed of trust to Messrs. JAMES PUNNETT, President of Bank of America, New-York; U. A. MURDOCK, President of Continental National Bank, New-York, and LUTHER C. CLARK, of CLARK, DODGE & CO.

The bonds run twenty years from Aug. 1, 1868, interest February and August, in New-York. Principal and interest payable in gold coin.

In offering these bonds to the public we remark that the road passes through the central, most populous, fertile and growing part of the State of Missouri, forms part of an important line, and is a completed and successful enterprise; already earning nearly double the amount required to meet the interest on its entire indebtedness, thus entitling the bonds to the rank of a first-class security. Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 10, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	115⅝	115¾	5-20 C., '67........	109⅛	109¼
Coupon, 1881.....	115⅝	116	5-20 C., '68........	109⅛	109⅜
5-20 Reg., 1862...	109⅝	....	10-40 Registered.	105⅝	....
5-20 Coupon, '62.	114⅝	115	10-40 Coupon....	109⅛	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	111	111⅛	Gold..............	146⅛	146⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	112⅜	112⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac's.	102½	102⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July....	108⅞	109			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 48 COURTLANDT-ST., } NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1868. }

The Directors have this day approved the form and authorized the issue of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the uniform amount of $500 each, and limited to $750,000 in all. $600,000 of these are by their order now offered for subscription. Stockholders are entitled to take them *pro rata* at specially favorable rates; but any not promptly taken will be allotted to others on same terms, who first in order of date subscribe for them. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st., and LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway, will receive subscriptions and furnish full information, or the Secretary at the Company's office.

These securities are a first lien upon the franchise, railway, and its equipments, including metal sufficient in weight to construct forty miles of ordinary locomotive railway, and the prompt allotment of the above amount will secure the immediate completion of the railway from the Battery to Hudson River Railroad depot at 30th-st., and its probable opening for business during the present year.

GEO. S. COE, Esq., President American National Exchange Bank, and JAMES H. BENEDICT, Esq., of Lockwood & Co., Bankers, are the Trustees for the bondholders. The officers of the Company are:

DIRECTORS.

W. S. GURNEE, President,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
	S. M. PETTENGILL,
WM. E. DODGE,	C. T. HARVEY,
A. S. BARNES,	ROBT. P. GETTY,
	WM. H. APPLETON, Treasurer.

H. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

DREXEL WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 18 Wall-St.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES, BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York.

No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

THE STERLING DRAFT BUSINESS of A. BELL'S SON, will be continued at the office No. 26 Park row, by RIDER & CORTIS, at No. 73 Broadway, successors to Sam'l. Thompson's Nephew, (formerly at No. 379 Pearl-st.) Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland payable in any part of Ireland. C. Grimshaw & Co., Liverpool, for remittances to England & Wales; and to Scotland, on the National Bank of Scotland.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

For sale, 100,000 seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the South Side Railroad, Long Island.

These bonds are only for fifty per cent. of the cost of the road, which is now running from South 7th-st., Williamsburg, to Islip, and doing a large business.

KETCHAM & CLARK, Bankers, No. 58 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, } OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., } PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868. }

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:—The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1868.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Company will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer, 174 Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, being the aggregated fractional shares which accrued on the apportionment of new stock, June 1, 1868.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, $600,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Persons keep Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.

Banks, Bankers and other holders OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863, can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.

Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.

FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bough tand sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 21st inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $3,000 of said bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES C. BELL, }
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO, }

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1868.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company are now open at its office, No. 13 William-st., and will remain open until the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

F. H. COOK, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of $6,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., } NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1868. }

59TH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, } OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., } PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, } No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1868. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst., to the 10th prox., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND } AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, } CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1868. }

THE DIVIDEND OF $10 PER SHARE on the one hundred and forty thousand shares of capital stock of this Company, payable on or after the 1st of September next, as per resolution of the Executive Committee, adopted on the 8th of July, will be paid in cash to shareholders who shall be recorded as such on the books of the Company, at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th of August. Stockholders will be paid in checks on New-York.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 26th-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS JAUDON'S DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 50 7th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 21. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 161 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

HOME SCHOOL.—AN ENGLISH LADY, AN accomplished musician, and speaking Parisian French, will receive a limited number of young ladies to board with her, and join her French and English morning class. Beside a pleasant country home they will meet with unusual facilities for advancing in French, Music, &c. Address L. S., Babylon, L. I. City references.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 202 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 27th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

Boarding pupils limited to ten.

Miss Comstock has increased her assistants, both in French and English, in proportion to her increase of pupils, and her school, according to the original plan of its organization, still consists of a number of private classes.

Miss Comstock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care is to fit them for quiet duties and pleasures, to repress, as far as possible, the growing love of excitement, the frivolity and extravagance which threaten to leave a sad impress upon the character of American homes.

Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 18.

Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN, No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD, BERGEN POINT, N. J.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE. NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS: TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

One of the oldest Female Seminaries in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College. H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year. The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent. SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14 at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Durryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Two terms, beginning Sept. 10, 1868, and Feb. 27, 1869. Resident Professors, THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D., EMORY WASHBURN, LL. D., and NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M. Gentlemen of distinction in the profession lecture from time to time on special topics. Apply for information to either of the resident Professors.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 1½ hours' ride from New-York, and 1¼ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

A NORMAL AND COLLEGE GRADUATE, of seven years' experience in teaching, and lately Principal of an Eastern graded school, wishes the same or a similar position for the coming year. Address PRINCIPAL, care of J. H. H. Blauvelt, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Send for circular to

Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogue address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

MISS E. I. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 24 West 32d-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 22. The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A SCHOOL PROPERTY WANTED—SIX to twenty acres of land, with good buildings, north or east from New-York City. Address, with full particulars, JAMES BIRD, Office New-York Observer, New-York.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 22 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 6.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

THE NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY

Will commence its fourteenth annual session on Tuesday, Sept. 8.

With the Green Mountains on the East and the Adirondack on the West, the situation is unsurpassed either in beauty of scenery or healthfulness of climate.

A regular graduating course is laid out in the solid branches, and an optional course in art, music and languages.

Teachers of long experience and known ability are employed in each of the departments.

For catalogue or further particulars, address W. W. DOWD, A. B., Principal, North Granville, N. Y.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal; will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY DESIRES TO TEACH THE piano, Latin, French and English; is a teacher of long experience, a good pianist, and speaks French well; references given; no objection to go South or West. Address INSTRUCTRESS, Newburg, N. Y.

WANTED—TWO TEACHERS IN THE SCHOOL of the Collegiate Church—a gentleman for the Senior Class and a young lady for the Introductory Class. Apply by letter to Mr. HENRY W. DUNSHEE, No. 142 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR NATIVE TEACHER in French; also vocal and instrumental music. Address PRINCIPAL, Seminary Buildings, Georgetown, D. C.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB W. MOULD, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob W. Mould, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy28-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAXIMILLIAN H. KRUGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Maximillian H. Kruger, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy28-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILO McALPINE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Philo McAlpine, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au4-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIGMUND LICHTENSTADTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Sigmund Lichtenstadter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of August, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au4-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. FAURE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John R. Faure, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JAMES C. VOORHEES, Assignee, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York City.

jy28-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABIEL P. BUSH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abiel P. Bush, of the town of Callicoon, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

jy28-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OBADIAH H. BUSH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Obadiah H. Bush, of the town of Fallsburg, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

jy28-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. STEELE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William E. Steele, of the town of Callicoon, in the County of Sullivan, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

jy28-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LUTHER BUSH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Luther Bush, of the town of Liberty, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

jy28-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILBER LAURENT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Wilber Laurent, of the town of Neversink, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

jy28-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY H. BUSH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Anthony H. Bush, of the town of Cochecton, in the County of Sullivan, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

jy28-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY C. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry C. Brown, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOSEPH FINNIE, No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, Assignee.

jy28-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of ALFRED L. STEVENS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alfred L. Stevens, of the town of Liberty, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

jy28-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUSTIN SHERMAN, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Austin Sherman, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN S. WILLARD, Assignee, No. 289 Canal-st., New-York City.

jy28-law3wTu*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP NUSSBAUM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Philip Nussbaum, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of August, 1868. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

au11-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WARD E. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Ward E. Robinson: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ward E. Robinson, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September next, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court.

au11-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. BORDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas H. Borden, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1868.

au11-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STATES M. SACKETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by States M. Sackett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of August, 1868.

au11-law3wTu GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AMOS M. SACKETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Amos M. Sackett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of August, 1868.

au11-law3wTu. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. H. NUTTING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest to appear on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 20, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au11-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN DAVIS, Junior, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 22, 1868.

au4-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CURTIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his choice as assignee of William H. Curtis, of the town of Cochecton, in the County of Sullivan, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

jy28-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHAUNCEY M. SILLIMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Chauncey M. Silliman, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City, Assignee.

jy28-law3wTu*

NO. 1,631.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of CHARLES A. THORP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles A. Thorp, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JAMES DAVIS, Assignee, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

jy28-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of CHARLES SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Smith, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of July, 1868.

JOHN P. MANN, Assignee, No. 63 Broadway, New-York City.

jy28-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of CHARLES L. SICHER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles L. Sicher, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

jy28-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD G. CATLIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward G. Catlin, of the City New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

jy28-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OZIAS D. STEVENS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ozias D. Stevens, of the town of Liberty, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

jy28-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of HORATIO SATES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Horatio Sates, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of July, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

au4-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of BOLTIS M. SEGEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Boltis M. Segee, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

au4-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WARD E. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Ward E. Robinson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. —Dated at New-York this 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

au11-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,747.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LYMAN H. DEWEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lyman H. Dewey, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

au11-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, SECOND-HAND, FOR SALE CHEAP.—One light (C) spring platform Brett, for four or six persons; cost $650, for sale at $450; several other second-hand carriages, six and four seat; depot wagons with and without tops.

CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A BLACK HORSE, (NO WHITE,) 16 hands, full; stylish, sound and well bred; 6 years old, and that will be warranted. Box No. 718 New-York Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A respectable woman and daughter, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent washer and ironer; the young girl understands waiting or the care of children; both in one house; good reference. Can be seen at No. 111 15th-st., near 6th-av.; call at basement door.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG, respectable girls—one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress—would like both to go together; best City reference from their last place; not long in the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 324 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GIRL WITH good City reference from last place, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and good bread baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages $12. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—ALL FIRST-CLASS LADIES' MAIDS nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, houseworkers, for gentlemen's families; English, Irish, Scotch, American, French, German, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by one who is accustomed to serving up regular courses of dinners, soup, fish, meats, poultry and game, and is a splendid baker of bread and pastry; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 34 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has lived with the best families in the City; no objections to the country or a private boarding-house. Call, for two days, at No. 249 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITuation to do cooking or general servant; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, obliging and trustworthy; best of reference given. Apply at No. 171 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork or waiting; is fully competent of either, or would go as nurse; understands embroidery; first-class references. Can be seen at No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting. Can be seen for one day, from 10 till 3, at No. 204 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can do all kinds of embroidery. Call, for two days, in the store No. 436 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or lady's maid in a first-class family, (City); aged 22; American; thoroughly capable; neat habits and reliable references. Apply or address ELLEN, care Mrs. Whitney, No. 144 Chrystie-st., after 12 M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker in a private family, by the day, week, or month; best City reference from families she has worked for. Can operate. Address or call at No. 517 Sixth-av., in the fancy store for three days.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, excellent chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, young girls for housework, &c.; City and country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and laundress; best of reference given; country preferred. Call or address, for two days, No. 204 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as good cook; is willing to help with the washing. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 18.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as child's nurse; would assist with the chamberwork. No. 183 2d-st., between Avenues A and B, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking; is willing to do chamberwork. No. 17 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE cook in either City or country; first class reference. Can be seen for two days at 214 West 18th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman as cook; would assist with the washing; five years' reference. No. 50 East 12th-st., near Avenue A.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS servants, in City and country, private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses and Summer resorts, please take notice. They can be supplied with first-class help of all nations, Protestant and others; American English, Scotch, Welsh, German, French, Irish, and others, in each and every station of household work, fully competent and willing to work; employers in want of such can be supplied without delay, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, near 12th-st., first floor, up stairs.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A few gentlemen's washing to do at her own residence; good City reference given. Call at No. 349 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs, second floor, back.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately arrived from the old country, as stable man, or is well accustomed to working on a farm or willing to make himself generally useful; is honest, sober and industrious, and has good recommendations from his last employer. Call or address for two days at the Providence Hotel, No. 79 Robinson-st., near West-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman, married, without family; can give the very best references as to character and capability, being well acquainted with the business in all its branches. Apply to J. M., at Buist's nursery, East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion; understands general gardening (except graperies, &c.) and is a thorough groom, driver, &c.; is temperate; can give good reference; wages, $25 to $30 and found per month. Call on or address GARDENER, No. 20 Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY an experienced coachman, single man; would assist in, or take care of a garden; would go a short distance in the country; can milk and make himself useful; best of references. Address D. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City and country reference; has no objection to City or country. Address J. H., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a married man (Scotch) without incumbrance, who understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of reference to show. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as a farmer or plain vegetable gardener; understands his business and the care and management of horses, and is a good milker; has good reference. Address M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single young man; understands his business thoroughly; in either City or country; careful driver; first-class references. Address U. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a young man from Europe; has fourteen years' reference from his last employer; would make himself generally useful; no objection to town or country. Address J. D., No. 305 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, (a Scotchman, who has been in some of the best stables in the City,) a situation; best reference. Can be seen at No. 79 Bleecker-st., harness-store, until engaged.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class single man who thoroughly understands his profession in all its branches. Address LINNÆUS, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a competent man of sober and industrious habits; reference satisfactory. Address M. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman; one who can give good recommendations. PETER BROWN, No. 181 Navy-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITuation as gardener and coachman; understands gardening in all its branches, flowers, &c.; best reference given. Address T. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to drive and take care of a horse or work in a store; is not afraid of work. Address E. B. L., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a gentleman's family by an intelligent young man who perfectly understands his business. Address J. M., P. Post Office, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; can milk cows and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address M. C. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as coachman and groom, who understands his business in all its branches; no objection to the country. Address T. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, who writes a legible hand, as copyist, assistant book-keeper, time-keeper, or steady writing of any kind. Address for one week, J. H. B., Jersey City Post Office.

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN WISHES employment as copyist. Address B., Box No. 85 Brooklyn Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—20 GOOD COOKS TO ASSIST IN washing; also 10 first-class laundresses, must understand fluting; and 15 smart chambermaids and waitresses; also Protestant nurses and seamstresses, and a number of smart girls for general housework. Competent girls with good references can be supplied without delay with good situations, and highest wages in City and country, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 157 4th-av., near 12th-st., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—WELL-RECOMMENDED SERVants, immediately, at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers and houseworkers. Apply at CARPENTER'S Institute, No. 135 11th-st., corner 5th-av.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR GIRL (WITH REFerences) as cook, washer and ironer, at Belleville, N. J., eight miles from City; have all conveniences; liberal wages. Apply at Merchants' Insurance Company, No. 149 Broadway, between 9 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, and not afraid of a good sized wash. Apply, with references, at No. 14 West 28th-st., on Wednesday morning, from 10 o'clock until 1 P. M.

WANTED—INFANT'S NURSE, PROTESTANT. Apply, with City references, at No. 128 East 36th-st., to-day, between 10 and 11 A. M.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE HEIRS OF ELIJAH S. BUDD in America will be held at the Haight House, in Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 9, to take the necessary steps to recover the legacy left them in England.

L. E.—ADDRESS A. A. B., TIMES OFFICE, FOR three days.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16

From Pier No. 45 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
LAFAYETTE.....REMAURE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16

Chief cabin passage.....$130.
Second cabin passage.....80.

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.....145.

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are obtained therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green. New-York.

PASSENGERS PER ROYAL MAIL steamship SCOTIA must be on board at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, before 11:30 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 12th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY.

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA.....Aug. 15|NOVA.....Sept. 5
HIBERNIA.....Aug. 22|COLUMBIA.....Sept. 12
EUROPA.....Aug. 29|CALEDONIA.....Sept. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $154.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, LAND AND MAIL under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF N. YORK (from Halifax).....TUESDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 15
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
CITY OF (from Halifax).....TUESDAY, Aug. 25
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, Aug. 29

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA.....Aug. 13|MARIPOSA.....Aug. 27
MALTA.....Aug. 20|ALEPPO.....Sept. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER.

Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre.

The favorite sidewheel steamer ARIEL, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 43 North River, Aug. 8.

NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIR.....Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG 15—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 20.

Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

Via Panama Railroad.

NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,

or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Kinz-s., at noon

AUG. 5—Steamship CARLOTTA (a large new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER PERIT,

CAPT. E. A. DELANOY,

Is now receiving freight at Pier 4, North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaca, and Brazos without commission.

The favorite steamer TYBEE will follow the PERIT.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. B. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 24.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on semi-monthly time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River

For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Aug. 13.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 20.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 27.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

The steamship GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will sail as above from Pier No. 17 East River, on Aug. 22, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER.

for Fernandina on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

YAZOO.....HODGES, SATURDAY, Aug. 15.
CORTES.....NELSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, and MARMION on Saturday, Aug. 22, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to K. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 32 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(finest lake scenery in the United States,)

VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,

70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3:30 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and Guide Books, with Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and forward goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. R. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Jersey Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

9:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

6 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 11:0 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M., Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 9 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND ERIE RAILROADS.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1865, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st., connecting at Albany with through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and Morrisania, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

8:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, Watertown and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room car attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:45.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger trains through to Monsey. THOS. W. CEMAREST, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF F. W. DEVOE & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.

FREDERICK W. DEVOE,
GEORGE W. DEVOE,
JAMES F. DRUMMOND,
CYRUS A. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style herewith noted, and will continue in the business of manufacturing, importing and dealing in WHITE LEAD and ZINC COLORED PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS, BRUSHES, &c.

FREDERICK W. DEVOE,
JOHN ALSTON,
JAMES F. DRUMMOND,
CYRUS A. SMITH,
HENRY S. RIGGS,
FRED'K SAUNDERS, Jr.

F. W. DEVOE & CO.,
Nos. 117 Fulton and 44 Ann sts., NEW-YORK.

ALSTON, DEVOE & CO.,
Nos. 172 and 174 Randolph-st., CHICAGO.

THOS. A. PHELAN HAS AN INTEREST in our house from this date, and we will continue the IMPORTING and JOBBING TEA BUSINESS as heretofore, under the name and style of E. W. TIERS & CO., No. 85 Front-st.

EDWARD W. TIERS,
JOHN M. WHITE,
THOMAS HEWITT,
THOMAS A. PHELAN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

THE FIRM OF SARTOR & TUNIS is this day (Aug. 10, 1868, dissolved by mutual consent.

J. F. SARTOR.
W. E. TUNIS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MILL AND WATER POWER FOR SALE—On the Hudson, within 80 miles of New-York. Never failing head of water, mill three stories, 40x200 feet, dwelling-house, 20x40, and storehouse of stone, several sheds, wharf, &c. Terms easy.

P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

A PARTNER WANTED FOR A BUTCHER; must understand the care of horses. Apply at No. 124 9th-av. B. B. DUMVILLE & CO.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL

IRON WORKS,

14th-st, between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CRENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE

TO

BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class.....$1 00
To Providence, first class.....50

The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

S. H. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,

NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin).....$1 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,

Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper by any other boat. The new and elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Pittsfield and points West. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 368 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 6:30 p.m. train for Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers C. JOHN and PEOPLE, the two magnificent steamers leave Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—SEA BIRD, Capt. B. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 11th, 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 11th, 12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 12th, 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 12th, 1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 13th, 10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 13th, 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 14th 11:30 A. M.	Friday, 14th, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 15th, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 15th, 6 P. M.
Sunday, 16th, 7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 16th, 3 P. M.
Monday, 16th, 6:00 P. M.	

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERnoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st., every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, Sundays excepted. Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 8:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; to Nyack 20 cents.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITE-STONE, ROSLYN, NORTH HEMPSTEAD AND NECK, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck Slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M.; for the above-named places.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, foot of Jackson-st., at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st. every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½, P. M.; Saturday at 9 A. M. Returning Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer GREENPORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE, Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, fireplaces, wash stands, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES and all varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope

Dr. Mauricean guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 23d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days, upon moderate terms. Consultations strictly confidential.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, call at once on Dr. FOLSOM, No. 545 Broadway. Relief certain; failure impossible; call and escape quackery.

LADIES REQUIRING MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, should consult DR. ALLEN, No. 47 St. Mark's-place, a regular, successful practitioner. Elegant rooms for nursing. Consultations from 9 to 5.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his powerful medicines cure all ailments peculiar to married people.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; only medicine to cure.

LADIES IN TROUBLE.—DR. POWERS, NO. 191 Stanton-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause may be, with or without medicine; circular free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. since 1854.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper by any other boat. The new and elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Pittsfield and points West. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 368 West-st.

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WASHINGTON.

Abandonment of the Freedmen's Village—Removal of its Denizens—Incidents of Special Relief—A Remarkable Government Official—Effect of the Kentucky Election—The Gas Explosion in the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

The visitor to Washington of the last three or four years, will remember the little cluster of white houses to the southward of Arlington mansion, overlooking the Potomac and in full view of the city. This is the famous Freedmen's Village—a village not known to the gazetteer nor given in COLTON'S map, but one, nevertheless, that has commanded equal importance with larger cities in newspaper notices. It is now to be demolished and will soon be unknown even in reporterial items. The six or seven hundred aged or maimed dependents who constitute the greater part of its population, are to be transferred to the Hospital on Seventh-street, and will still be the subjects of national charity. The remainder—about one hundred—will be left to provide for themselves, they having been reported as being competent so to do.

It is further determined to dispense with the local agents of the Freedmen's Bureau who have been employed in dispensing special relief to the poor of the two cities, with a view to leaving that commendable duty to the corporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown, where it properly belongs.

In dispensing this special relief among the needy whites and blacks of this District there have been many incidents which if collected and published would make a volume replete with tales of touching interest to all who do not

"————hear with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor."

In this district, it will be remembered, the owners of slaves received compensation for their quondam chattels when by Congressional enactment they were emancipated. In many instances these slaves were old, and after a life-long servitude—the avails of which had been appropriated by their owners—their long delayed freedom found them helpless and decrepit. To the shame of their former owners be it said, that there are very few instances where these infirm and aged unfortunates have been cared for by those who have reaped the results of their years of toil, and who in years past regaled us with protestations of the love and attachment they bore their slaves. In one case application was made to Mr. DOOLITTLE, the agent for Georgetown, for remuneration from the relief fund for support given to two aged colored people. The agent by ingenious questioning elicited the facts that the applicant—a lady—was the widow of an officer drawing a pension from the Government, had already received compensation for the slaves; she or her family had owned them from their infancy, and received the avails of their labor, and that even now in their old age they were rendering her a service of more value than the cost of their sustenance. A few plain words from the agent, putting the matter in a light not enjoyed by her, sufficed to bring an abrupt departure from the lady, who doubtless pondered as she walked away on the ingratitude of a republic that will not take the place of her former slaves in supplying her with pin-money.

We have frequent homilies from the clergy on the pernicious results of the force of habit. That these are not always baneful is shown in a recent case, which is remarkable mainly because the subject is a Government official—one of that much-maligned class supposed to be ever on the lookout to discern "how not to do" prescribed duties. A worthy Professor in the Observatory, who for six years has scarcely taken a breathing spell from his celestial researches, and whose journeyings to the stars are more frequent than Manager BOUTWELL'S, although less sensational, recently availed himself of the privilege of a month's leave of absence with the intention of renewing his acquaintance with men and things terrestrial. Unfortunately for him the first night of his vacation was a favorable one for astronomical observations, and from sheer force of habit (could it have been anything else in a Government official?) he wended his way to his accustomed place, resumed his wonted duties, and continues to do so every similar night, apparently oblivious of the joys of a month's relaxation. The case is such a rare one, I have thought it deserving of notice, for you may rest assured the habit of voluntary working has not become a second nature with many officials.

The Kentucky election? Ah, to be sure, the Kentucky election. Well, the Democracy are making the most they can out of it in this city. The Florentine penny paper, misnamed the *Constitutional Union*, whose editor resides here and runs for Congress in Philadelphia, comes out with most gorgeous display lines announcing an additional ten thousand to their majority each evening. The last issue gave it as 80,000 I believe. It will probably be continued in the same ratio of increase daily until the limit of figures shown by the census reports is reached.

The grand achievement—the Dutch capturing Holland—doesn't seem to depress the Republicans seriously, much however as it may seem to galvanize a dubious smile on the dejected faces of the Democracy. It is at best a ghastly smile, for in the Kentucky victory they discern only the triumph of Ligny, preceding the disaster of Mont St. Jean, and the utter rout and panic of Waterloo.

The telegraph doubtless will have informed you before this of the explosion at the Capitol yesterday.

The slight amount of actual damage resulting therefrom can be easily repaired, and it may be of good service in exacting greater care in the future.

Although the explosion was not of sufficient force to "shake the massive dome," as stated in one of the morning papers, still it was on a scale grand enough to terrify all visitors and employes at that time within the edifice.

It is enough to make one weep to think of the amazing amount of sensation that has been lost by the adjournment of Congress, and of the ludicrous scenes we might have had by the conjunction of this explosion with Congress in full session.

How it would have unsettled the decorum of that decorous body, to be sure! How every member, "with the roar of a wounded gorilla," *vide* DONNELLY'S speech,) would have rushed for the cloak-rooms! How, too, would the benignant Speaker have recalled to mind the nitro-glycerine letter and the Clerkenwell plot; his face radiating with wonted smiles as he said, "I told you so." And after order had been restored, how quickly a certain adept manager of concussions—who, by the way, according to LANMAN, was born on Guy Fawkes' day—would have moved for an investigating committee, with power to send for men and papers!

As it is, all this is lost, and we must even content ourselves with the sorry comfort that "it might have been." POTOMAC.

The Lamp Demon—Who will Put Him Out?

Appalling as the horrors of railway history in this country have been, it is probable that since the introduction of mineral oil for lamps, the number of deaths and the sum total of agony suffered from those terrible little household destroyers—"kerosene" lamps—have far exceeded all the dire results of human recklessness in the other form. In spite of all that legislation can do, in a country where law is so impotent in its hands and feet as in this, unprincipled men will still sell, because ignorant people *will* buy, the cheap fuming oils which become gaseous and explosive at a moderate temperature, when mingled in certain proportions with air. It is useless to undertake to protect men against themselves in this country. The current chronicle of wretches burnt alive by their own household lamps, will go on lengthening from day to day, until some self-acting cause, independent of human will or wisdom, shall bring in a remedy or a check. Meanwhile, it seems as if there must be room for somebody to make a fortune, and at the same time do great good, by providing all those who are willing to take a little pains for their personal safety, with a very cheap and simple testing instrument, by which they can judge of the oils they buy, more certainly than by color, smell or price.

Better still, perhaps, would be the introduction of safety lamps and cans for oil, which can be made on the same principle applied by Sir HUMPHREY DAVY in his miner's safety lamp, forty years ago. Of course it would be a mockery to make a "safety lamp" from glass, but composed of any good tenacious material, with the burner and wick inclosed in a sheath of wire gauze fixed within the lamp, and the openings of the oil-can protected by diaphragms of wire gauze or its equivalent, such lamps would burn with absolute safety the very "gasoline" which now produces so many disasters. For even if filled while lighted, or otherwise insanely trifled with, the ignition of the contents could not extend beyond the surface of the opening, either of can or lamp; nor is there any explosiveness in the oil or vapor while unmixed with air. A very strong illustration of this truth may be witnessed in the "vapor stove" (oil vapor) which most people have noticed burning on Broadway for a few weeks past, where the salesmen are in the habit of lighting the apparatus simultaneously at both ends—the end where the gasoline is poured into the reservoir, and the end where it issues in incandescent vapor—and although the article is avowedly a light and cheap oil, the kind of safety diaphragm above suggested for lamps, permits the dangerous stuff to burn freely and quietly at the opening, without a possibility of penetrating to the oil within. The vapor, as before remarked, cannot become explosive where air cannot get into it, and is developed only at the burner as fast as used. We hardly know how to account for the neglect to apply this principle to oil-lamps, as it was, to some extent, to camphene, unless it be the cheapness and popularity of glass, which of itself renders all provisions for safety ridiculous. If insurance companies were to unite on a discrimination in favor of the use of metallic and especially gauze-protected lamps, they would save themselves many losses, and earn the gratitude of the humane for the indirect prevention of much suffering.

Among natural causes which may reduce the temptation to burn naphtha in lamps, it is possible that the rapid increase in the consumption of the lighter oils by new modes may have an important effect, by tending to equalize the price. Numerous varieties of portable apparatus for fixing the vapor of volatile oils as a gas, and conducting it to ordinary gas-burners through pipes, have met with extensive sale and have transferred a considerable demand for high-proof petroleum to the lighter and cheaper grades. But the method adopted by the Metropolitan Gas Company, which surprises us by its almost elementary simplicity as much as by its efficiency, promises to affect the relative values of these diverse grades more than any prior cause. This method disposes of the practical difficulties upon which so much ingenious automatic mechanism has been wasted, precisely as SHERMAN disposed of Jo. JOHNSON'S impregnable positions in Georgia, *i. e.*, by going around and leaving them behind. The inventor is entitled to divide with the other man, the title of the great flanker. When companies are prepared, as they are now doing, to put in private oil-gas works at their own expense, guaranteeing the steadiness and uniformity of the light, the impossibility of harm, an unchanged insurance rate, a total working expense of five minutes' labor per day, and a year's supply of material at once, stored under ground remote from buildings, and never needing to be disturbed nor even visited—well, we must conclude that the time has come for the volatile oils to be mostly consumed in a safer way than that of glass lamps in ignorant and careless hands.

Nor is this all. Not to mention the impending introduction of petroleum as steam fuel—which is to affect another kind of oil not now very much in demand for any purpose—its employment as a domestic fuel, especially for Summer, has been made so convenient, economical and agreeable that nothing can prevent an immense amount of light oil being consumed in the vapor cooking stoves. Something like FOOTE'S principle is used, the oil being let into a tube tightly rammed with wire, and heated at the end to a gasifying temperature which is sustained by the combustion. Reservoirs and cans are guarded by safety diaphragms of wire gauze, or perforated metal, and may be lighted at their openings with impunity. The writer has a stove of this kind in use with which gallons of water and vegetables can be boiled, meats broiled, and bread or meats baked simultaneously in thirty minutes, without smoke or smell, and without very much raising the temperature of the apartment. When all this can be done at once, as it is, at a total cost of three cents, there can be no presumption in predicting that the demand for fuel for vapor stoves alone will in time remove the strong preference in price for oils more volatile than can be safely burned in open lamps.

OBITUARY.

Edwin A. Stevens.

The death of this gentleman, on the 7th inst., at Paris, at the age of 73, has already been announced. The event was so far unexpected, that preparations had been made for his journey home, a portion of his baggage having already been sent to Havre. He was, however, laboring under indisposition at the time of arriving at his intention to travel, and was advised to defer it until more complete recovery. The final attack which proved mortal was, we believe, paralysis. His remains will, it is stated, arrive by the French steamer of the 15th from Paris.

The estimation in which Mr. STEVENS was held by his neighbors and fellow-citizens arose from many points of character, which will make him long remembered. He was an eminently practical man. The son of an inventor—his father, JOHN LIVINGSTON STEVENS, having been the contemporary of FULTON, and claiming much of the honor accorded to the latter for his discoveries in the construction of steam vessels—the subject of our notice early devoted himself, in conjunction with his brother ROBERT L., to the improvement of marine and other machinery. The propeller screw was invented by the latter, while the double screw was experimented upon with success by Mr. E. A. STEVENS. The Stevens Battery, designed and built by the two brothers, has often been described in these columns. At one time that extraordinary war vessel bid fair to play an important part in the naval history of the country; but, from circumstances which it is needless now to discuss, the very liberal offers made by the survivor, EDWIN, were, after being favorably considered by Congress, ultimately rejected. It is hardly too much to say that the immense developments in the iron plating of war vessels owed much of their origin to the battery which lay *perdu* for so many years upon the Jersey shore. And, at all events, the negotiations of 1863 were, however unsuccessful, a testimony to the patriotism of Mr. STEVENS, as was his fitting out and presenting to the Government the gunboat *Naugatuck*, whose hundred-pound guns proved of service in days when such toys were not so numerous as they afterward became. Nor must we omit in this connection mention of the readiness with which Mr. STEVENS allowed the transfer of the ferry-boats *City of Hoboken* and *Chancellor Livingston* for use in the Southern blockade, the naval force then available being far too inadequate for that service. The share which Mr. STEVENS contributed to the development of his native State was very considerable, and his labors for enterprises, which have had considerable influence over its prosperity, were constant and effective, and too well known to need recapitulation here. In Hudson County, and especially in Hoboken, where the family mansion is situated, the direct personal influence of Mr. STEVENS was necessarily very great, and the manner in which it was exercised insured him general respect. The rapidly-growing and pleasant city of Hoboken itself owes its creation and prosperity almost entirely to him, while the ferries, which he owned, have increased in convenience and comfort with the requirements of an ever enlarging population. Nor should it be omitted here that the Elysian Fields, which have been for many years one of the pleasantest Summer resorts in the vicinity of New-York, have been left open for public use by their owner, without hindrance or restriction. The public institutions of Hoboken found in Mr. STEVENS a constant benefactor. The land on which several are built was granted by him for the purpose, among them that for the public school, which he built and conferred upon the city with but slight restrictions. The scholars at these institutions will miss the annual picnics at Castle Point, where thousands of children and their friends were hospitably received by Mr. STEVENS and his family.

Mr. STEVENS was twice married and leaves several children. His daughter by his first wife, Miss PICTON, of Woodbury, N. J., married the well-known Southern politician, R. M. GARNETT. She was an only child. The children of the second wife, eldest daughter of Dr. DODGE, late a Professor in Princeton College, are quite young, the elder, a boy, being, we believe, not much over 13 years of age. It is understood that, by family arrangement, this young gentlemen will succeed, on his majority, to the larger portion of his father's immense wealth, and that Mr. W. W. SHIPPEN, whose energetic and courteous management of Mr. STEVENS' enterprises has for years been very popular in the county, and of inestimable value to the estate, is executor of the deceased.

LAKE ERIE.

Buffalo and the Erie Canal—Grape-Growing and Petroleum Lands.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1868.

By an error in the date of my last, the Dental Association was made to adjourn on saturday. It should have read Friday. Leaving the Falls on that evening, I returned to Buffalo to find everybody in a great state of exaltation over the best time in harness—the best time pacing. No mistake but that Buffalo is a fast place. Any one who drives about its busy thoroughfares and along its handsome streets, lined with magnificent residences, surrounded with beautiful lawns and gardens, and gets a notion of its immense canal and railroad business, knowing that all this has grown up within the recollection of middle-aged men, would have any doubt about its goaheadativeness. This is the point to judge of what the Erie Canal has done for New-York State; and old residents here who remember the beginning and see what has come of it, say that if New-York City would maintain her supremacy as the *entrepôt* of Western produce, her true policy should be the enlargement of the canal so as to admit boats of such a size as to make their propulsion by steam profitable. They are not such believers in our manifest destiny as we are; and it as is always well to know what our friends think of our prospects, I give you the benefit of the information. Buffalo is a fine city, and makes a very pleasant residence; it is open enough to afford breathing room, almost all the better residences having some garden space about them. Strange to say, they have no park here, whatever; the streets are broad and well paved, and fairly lighted.

A ride of fifty miles on the Buffalo and Erie or Lake Shore Road, brought me to a beautiful tract of country, having Lake Erie on one side and hemmed in on the others by a semicircular range of hills. This tract is famous for its grape-growing capabilities; the presence of the lake moderates the season so as to retard the bursting of the buds, and also keeps off the early Autumn frosts, so that the grapes have an opportunity to ripen thoroughly. The land rises very abruptly from the surface of the lake to a height of sixty or more feet, showing a substratum of a soft bituminous rock or shale, which descends nearly to the level of the water, underlaid by what appears to be limestone, forming a stony pier in long stretches, against which the water, which is frequently of great depth, dashes. Occasionally, where the limestone dips lower than usual, a bay or inlet is formed in the shale. Strong traces of petroleum are found along the shore, on digging to a slight depth, in the oily character of the soil and the strong smell emitted. Occasional gas jets are discovered, and made available by simply sinking a pipe in the ground at the point indicated. The whole of this region overlies the great oil deposits. Springs impregnated with sulphur are of frequent recurrence; the presence of this element in the soil is desirable as a preventive of mildew in the grapes. The lake itself is a never-failing element of beauty as well as of use; looking out upon it from the high bluffs, the surf dashing at their foot, the lake has all the grandeur of a boundless sea. The stillness is only broken by the sound of the waves and the singing of the birds, except when the shrill scream of the distant locomotive brings to mind the presence and the works of man.

An occasional sail upon the lake shows the vastness of this inland sea, destined to bear upon its broad expanse fleets of swift-winged messengers bearing the fruits of the fertile shores which it washes. Though, as I have remarked, there are evidences of petroleum in this region, the good people have not caught the oil fever, but attend assiduously to their agriculture. A cross-cut railroad is partly completed, which connects the Buffalo and Erie directly with the oil regions. The road from Buffalo to Erie is well built and furnished; the cars ride very easily upon it; it is evidently well managed, and is said to be one of the best paying roads in the country. Returning by this route to Buffalo, and enjoying there the hospitalities of one of its oldest and most honored citizens, your correspondent at length turns his face homeward, to mix with the multitude of the great metropolis.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Grant and Colfax Ratification Meeting at Dodworth Hall.

Last evening a mass meeting to ratify the nominations of GRANT and COLFAX was held at Dodworth Hall, under the auspices of the Seventh Assembly District Union Republican Association.

Quite a large gathering was present, including many ladies. Mr. CORNELIUS VAN COTT presided, and introduced as the first speaker Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. GREELEY, who was loudly cheered, said that the political contest now approaching presented aspects differing from any other. Our political opponents, who intended to vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, were the men who opposed the war, and who declared it never could be brought to a successful termination. In this city, at the pre sent time, there are at least 3,000 rebels. Of these not thirty would vote for GRANT and COLFAX. We needed but to read the resolutions passed by the Democratic Convention and the speeches of the members to know what manner of men they were. One of the leaders, WADE HAMPTON, had declared that he would not vote for any resolutions which did not contain a clause declaring the governments of the reconstructed States to be nullities, and to please him they put that clause in. Mr. GREELEY then reviewed the speeches Mr. SEYMOUR made before the war and after it had commenced. Mr. SEYMOUR had declared that the war could only end in a compromise, and that they might as well compromise before fighting as after ward. The result of the war had shown how untrue Mr. SEYMOUR'S predictions had been, for the only compromise made was that between Gens. GRANT and LEE, and which merely provided for those who surrendered themselves returning to their homes unmolested. Mr. SEYMOUR, in 1864, had also declared, notwithstanding the victories won by SHERMAN and other Union Generals, that nothing had been done, and that no substantial victories had been gained. Mr. SEYMOUR was then running for Governor of this State, yet he did not hesitate to use such language as this. He did not hesitate to oppose the war and try to hamper the Government and discourage the people as much as possible. Mr. GREELEY then spoke of the difference between the class of men represented by Gov. BROWN and those represented by RAPHAEL SEMMES. The one, he said, knowing that their cause was lost, manfully acknowledged it, and promised for the future to be true to the old flag, while the other said that it was only lost for a time, and that the fight would be renewed some time or other. The best way to prevent such a prediction from coming true, said Mr. GREELEY, is to give to every citizen an interest in the Government. (Applause.) The speaker then referred to the national debt and the folly of talking about repudiation. It could not be repudiated. It must be met squarely and paid in full. All talk about repudiation seemed but to lower our credit in Europe, where our bonds are now selling for seventy cents on the dollar, while English bonds, paying but three per cent. interest, are fetching ninety-six. In conclusion, Mr. GREELEY spoke of the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. GRANT, he said, had shown great wisdom in his own answers before the Impeachment and other Committees. He is a man of deeds, not words. COLFAX, Mr. GREELEY said, he had known from boyhood. Seven times he had been elected to Congress, and three times he had been made its Speaker, and this, too, in the very stormiest times our country had seen. This was sufficient to show in what esteem the country held him. [Cheers.]

On the conclusion of Mr. GREELEY'S speech a few remarks were made by Mr. F. A. CONKLIN, and the meeting adjourned.

Liberty Council No. 33, Union League of America.

Liberty Council No. 33 is a branch of the Union League of America. It comprehends seventy-five members, and was created five months ago. GEORGE F. COACHMON is President, and F. H. W. RUDLAND, Secretary. The meetings of the League take place every Monday, at their rooms, No. 501 Spring-street, and are like those of the other Union Leagues, often secret. There are three Grant and Colfax Clubs in the Twenty-first Ward, which is comprehended in the Eighteenth Assembly District, but they are not at present active. The League, therefore, concluded to hold last night a public meeting, at which Gen. T. M. HITE, Unionist, of Missouri, with Dr. J. D. MOORE and Col. BENNY, of this City, were the speakers. Campaign songs were sung by the League Glee Club. Mr. COACHMON, the President, was in the chair.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association, after holding a brief business meeting, adjourned to the League rooms, and attended throughout the evening.

The point of Gen. HITE'S speech was that the late rebels of the Southern States lacked simply the power, and not the will, to renew the rebellion. They were determined not to submit to a political equality with the black race, and needed a strong hand over them to suppress their revolutionary tendencies, until the experiment of negro suffrage becomes fairly tried, and until they become practically convinced that the negro is worthy of the political freedom conferred upon him.

Dr. MOORE and Col. BENNY followed with considerable force and ability. The meeting was lively and enthusiastic.

Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the above-named Association was held last evening at the Demilt Dispensary, corner Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The business transacted had reference, specially, to the completion of arrangements for a series of public meetings, to be held at short intervals, during the campaign.

Eighteenth District Republican Association.

The Eighteenth District Republican Association is an old organization formed in 1856, and numbers nearly five hundred members. It holds regular monthly meetings at its rooms, No. 179 Lexington-avenue, but after the 15th inst., will continue them weekly throughout the campaign. The President is CHRISTOPHER FULLMAN, the Secretaries are WILLIAM H. CROGHAN and SAMUEL M. COX. The Association held a business meeting last evening, and speedily adjourned to attend a public meeting of Liberty Council No. 33 of the Union League, at No. 501 Third-avenue.

Disastrous Fire at Hunter's Point—The Foreman of a Factory Burned to Death.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the varnish factory of HUBBS, BLY & HIBBARD, situated at the corner of Fourth-street and West-avenue, Hunter's Point, by the boiling over of a pot of varnish. The flames spread with such rapidity that the building and contents were soon destroyed, involving a loss of about $10,000.

The flames spread to several buildings on West-avenue, and involved losses as follows:

The residence of Mr. JOHN HUNT, totally destroyed; loss $2,500; insured for $500.

Frame house, rear of above, occupied by JOHN CLARK and family, and owned by MICHAEL MORRIS; loss $800.

Factory of MICHAEL MORRIS; loss on building and stock $3,500.

Dwelling of JOHN MCGINNIS, damaged $300.

Factory of JOHN MCGINNIS, damaged several hundred dollars.

A MAN BURNED TO DEATH.

When the conflagration was subdued by the Eastern District Fire Department, a report was circulated that DANIEL E. JOHNSON, foreman of the factory of HUBBS, BLY & HIBBARD, was missing. This report induced the citizens to clear away the ruins, and after an hour or two of vigorous labor, the body of the unfortunate man, burned to a crisp, was found in a tank. Mr. JOHNSON was 52 years of age. He leaves a family. He had about his person, when he met his sad fate, the sum of $1,000 which he intended to pay in the evening on a house which he recently purchased. Coroner SEIB will hold an inquest on the body.

Cricket.

The Amateur Club of Chelsea, Mass., played their first game with the Willow Club yesterday, at Brooklyn, resulting in a victory for the latter. The Amateurs are a sharp and lively set of fielders, and their opponents yesterday were not slow in that department. The visitors had reason to feel hopeful in entering their last innings, but they were fatally disapointed in the excited and rapid fall of the stumps for 29 to the fine bowling of MARTIN and MORISON. The latter batted finely for his side, while KIMBALL made a noble defence on the part of the Amateurs, and HOWARD bowled with telling effect. The following is the score:

AMATEUR.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
Farley, b. Crossly	3	b. Morison	3
Knox, b. Crossly	12	b. Morison	0
Wemyss, G., b. Crossly	2	b. Martin	1
Bailey, run out	2	b. Morison	3
Wemyss, J., c. Yoxall	7	b. Martin	0
Howarth, W., hit wicket	0	b. Morison	2
Kimball, b. Crossly	16	run out	10
Howarth, A., c. Davis	3	b. Martin	2
Hatch, b. Morison	0	b. Martin	0
Bliss, b. Crossly	0	not out	0
Wemyss, C., not out	1	run out	0
Byes, 11; leg-byes, 1; w., 1	13	Byes, 5; wides, 4	8
Total	59	Total	39

WILLOW.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
Crossly, b. Hatch	23	b. Howarth	0
Jepson, b. Hatch	1	b. Howarth	0
Martin, b. Hatch	0	c. Bliss	1
Wimp, c. Farley	7	run out	0
Yoxall, b. Knox	3	run out	0
Sleigh, c. Wemyss	10	run out	2
Morison, b. Knox	5	c. Bailey	11
Stokes, c. Bliss	1	run out	0
Brown, b. Knox	11	b. Howarth	0
Davis, not out	3	b. Hatch	0
Wakefield, run out	0	not out	0
B., 1; l.-b., 1; w., 3; no b., 1	5	Byes, 4; wide, 1	5
Total	73	Total	37

UMPIRES—Messrs. Hudson and Doherty.
SCORERS—Messrs. Ludlow and Brown.

The Meeting of Bricklayers.

This contest which has entered its seventh week is at last on a fair way toward solution. At the mass meeting last night at Bergen Hall in West Thirty-second-street, a committee of nine, consisting of Messrs. S. R. GAUL, JAMES BLACK and MULLINS, of No. 2; P. MCPHARLON, P. COGAN and D. CALLAHAN, of No. 4, and JACOB STUMPF, SCHWARTZ and KOLB, of No. 12, was appointed to confer with a committee of the master masons in relation to a compromise, the action of the committee being, however, subject to the final decisions of the three Unions.

It appeared from the discussions last evening that the first indirect overtures came from the master masons. Mr. THOS. H. SMITH, of the Journeymen's Society No. 2, then had an unofficial interview with Mr. JOHN T. CONOVER, and each gave his views on what he believed would be a satisfactory compromise. A conference committee, consisting of Messrs. O'TOOLE, HANLON, BICHOFF and SMITH were then appointed to wait upon the master masons and ask for a like committee of conference. But the prohibition placed thereon by Mr. GAUL, President of Union No. 2, prevented an interview with the master masons. The committee thereupon called the meeting which was held last evening, intending to have their action sustained, but, on the contrary, Mr. GAUL'S action was almost unanimously sustained. He was elected chairman with but one dissenting voice.

The Conference Committee have power to call a general meeting of the three Unions whenever they are ready to report.

A delegation from the Slate Roofers' Society was present last evening with a donation for the bricklayers, and short addresses were made by Messrs. MCHALE and WOODCOCK of that Society.

The Master Masons.

A regular meeting of the master masons was held yesterday, at No. 51 Liberty-street, the President, JOHN T. CONOVER, in the chair.

Mr. ROSS, of the Committee to wait upon property owners for the purpose of influencing them to allow the builders to suspend work pending the strike, reported that on a large building, which will consume 1,000,000 bricks, the owner had consented to an indefinite postponement of the work.

Mr. TOSTEVANT made a report that two men, who had struck for eight hours, had returned this morning to their ten-hour job.

Mr. TOSTEVANT also read a report, stating that certain Government employes in Maine were reluctant to accept the Eight-hour law, and preferred to work ten hours at a small advance.

Mr. TOSTEVANT proceeded to demonstrate that the eight-hour system would pauperize the journeymen. "We are fighting," he said, "this question not so much for ourselves as for our unfortunate journeymen and their miserable families. [Applause.] I repeat that their eight-hour system is exploded." [Loud cheers.]

Mr. EIDLITZ reported that Mr. DEMAREST and himself were full-handed.

Mr. TOSTEVANT reported Mr. HARTLAND full-handed.

Mr. TOSTEVANT—I have to report that I have four men working.

Mr. SCUDDER reported that he was getting favorably on with the ten-hour men.

Mr. MCLEAN reported that he was getting more ten-hour men. He argued that this eight-hour system, instead of being a reform, was just the contrary. It was wrong, socially, economically and politically, for men to meet in a room and conspire against their employers, but it was not the men that were acting wrongly, but the cursed demagogues who were leading and deceiving poor workingmen to their ruin.

Mr. ROSS denied that every citizen except the boss masons sympathized with the workingmen. He contended that no men would lose less than the master mason. It is true that he might suffer a little at present, but the real sufferers would be the poor rent-payers, upon whom the increased burdens would fall forever.

The motion to adhere to the original resolution was adopted as usual.

Mr. TOSTEVANT stated that the eight-hour system was demoralizing the men, making them drunkards and dishonest.

The meeting then adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BOAT RACE.—There was an exciting and well-contested boat-race, for $100, yesterday afternoon, between JOHN BLUE, of the "Hook," and ROBERT PEACH, of the Battery, both well-tried and famous oarsmen. The boats used were seventeen-feet skeletons, and the course sailed over from the Whitehall to Robbins' Reef and back, a distance of about ten miles. The start was made at 4:35 o'clock, and in precisely 1 hour and 29 minues BLUE arrived at the starting-point again, the victor by about twelve minutes' time. The losing man attributed his defeat to the swamping of his boat, which occurred twice, causing considerable delay, and he has therefore renewed the challenge for another race. There was a large company of spectators on the Battery, who witnessed the contest with much interest, and many of them bet considerable sums of money on the result, the odds being greatly in favor of the winning man.

UNDERCLIFF.—The *Home Journal* says the home of the late poet MORRIS, in the Hudson Highlands, opposite West Point, is for sale. This country seat is famed for the beauty of its location, and the profusion of its lofty shade trees, which make it ever cool and delightful during the Summer. There are about twenty acres of lawn and ten acres of woods, with several hundred feet of river front. The house is brick and of ample dimensions. The neighborhood contains some of our most distinguished citizens. The roads are delightful, and the easy drives to West Point, Cozzens' and Garrison's, make it seclusion amid gaiety. We have seen most of the celebrated residences along the Hudson, but know of none with more attractions for a gentleman of wealth and refined tastes. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing Mr. W. MORRIS, at Cold Spring, or by visiting the premises.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—W. Bodisco, Secretary of the Russian Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel; Gen. Hunter, of the United States Army, Hon. E. P. Ross, of Auburn, Gen. Clinton B. Fiske, of St. Louis, Hon. James M. Cavanaugh, of Montana, and Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Gov. P. O. Hebert, of Louisiana, is at the New-York Hotel.

SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.—At 5:30 o'clock last evening, CHARLES WHITEZLER, HENRY ZETSCH and DANIEL EUHL, masons, were at work on the building No. 142 East Fortieth-street, when the scaffold gave way and they were precipitated to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. They were all seriously injured, and were removed to their homes by their employers.

FIRE IN DIVISION-STREET.—At 8:30 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the basement of No. 223½ Division-street, occupied by JOSEPH ROSENTHAL as a jewelry shop and dwelling. His loss is about $200 and he has a policy of insurance for $1,200. The building, owned by JACOB LAUX, was only slightly damaged, and is insured for $4,000 in the Stuyvesant.

FIRE REPORTS.—Fire Marshal BRACKETT, yesterday, made reports to the Police Commissioners of twelve fires occurring in July and the present month. The matters of interest as to losses and insurance have already been made public in the general monthly reports, and the document presented yesterday contains only the conclusions arrived at by the Fire Marshal.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DEADLY AFFRAY BETWEEN BROTHERS.—At a late hour on Sunday night PATRICK and HUGH MCELROY, brothers, residing in the tenement-house No. 7 South Fifth-street, got into an altercation, when HUGH struck PATRICK with a smoothing iron upon the face and inflicted serious injuries. The assailant was yesterday arrested by Officer MCFARLAND, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and committed by Justice VOORHIES to await the result of the injuries he inflicted.

A CLERK CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.—MARTIN ELSER, employed in the grocery store of DIEDRICK ALLERS, corner of Sixth and South Fourth streets, E. D., was yesterday afternoon arrested on a warrant issued by Justice VOORHIES and locked up to answer a charge of embezzling $2,000 from his employer during the past sixteen months.

PLEADED GUILTY.—CHARLES MARTIN and GEORGE PUNNELT yesterday pleaded guilty of violating the Excise law before Justice VOORHIES and were fined $30 each.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 10—11:20 A. M.
Consols opened at 94 for money, and 94¼ for account.
American Securities opened at the following rates:
United States Five-twenty Bonds 71¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares 92
Erie Railway Shares 38

FRANKFORT, Monday, Aug. 10—11:20 A. M.
United States Bonds opened at 79¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 10.
The Bourse closed quiet on Saturday night.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 10—11:20 A. M.
COTTON—The market opens with an advancing tendency, although prices have not materially changed. The following are the opening quotations:
Middling Uplands ..... 9¾d.
Middling Orleans ..... 10d.
The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—The market opens firm at the following quotations: Corn, 35s. 3d. ₩ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat buoyant at 12s. 3d. ₩ cental for White California, and 12s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ₩ bushel for Canadian. Oats, 3s. 7d. ₩ 45 lbs. for American. Peas, 42s. ₩ 504 lbs. Flour, 27s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal.
PROVISIONS—The market opens as follows: Beef 102s. 6d. ₩ tierce for Prime Mess. Pork 75s. ₩ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. ₩ cwt. Cheese, 59s. ₩ cwt. for best grades of American fine. Bacon, 49s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.
PRODUCE—Resin, 2s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for common North Carolina; 13s. 6d. for fine. Tallow, 45s. ₩ cwt Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Spirits. Petroleum, 1s. 5d. ₩ gallon for Refined; 10d. for Spirits. Clover-seed, 52s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 10—11:20 A. M.
Sugar, 35s. 6d. ₩ cwt., for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on spot, duty paid. Linseed, 44s. ₩ cwt. for Calcutta. Linseed Cakes, £11 15s. ₩ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Linseed Oil, £33. Sperm Oil, £80. Whale Oil, £36 ₩ ton.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 10—1:20 P. M.
Sugar, to arrive, is quoted at 36s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 10—5 P. M.
Consols closed at 94¾ for money, and 94¾ for the account.
American securities close at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenty Bonds 71¾
Erie Railway Shares 37¾
Illinois Central 92
Atlantic and Great Western 38¾

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 10—5 P. M.
COTTON—The following are the closing quotations:
Middling Uplands ..... 9¾d.
Middling Orleans ..... 10¼d.
The sales of the day have been 18,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Wheat closed firm at an advance of 1d., the last sales being made at 12s. 6d. ₩ cental for California White, and 12s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western.
PROVISIONS—The market is unchanged.
PRODUCE—Fine Resin has advanced to 1ds. ₩ cwt. Turpentine has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 28s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 10—6 P. M.
Sugar is firmer at 36s. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Monday, Aug. 10.
Petroleum closed quiet at 53f. for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 10.
TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON, Middling, 30c. FLOUR firm; sales at $6 37½@$6 50 for Superfine; $8 @$8 50 for Choice to Extra; $8 37½@$9 50 for Double Extra; $10 25@$15 for Treble Extra to Fancy. WHEAT—Prime fall, $2 10@$2 34; Choice and Fancy, $2 37½@$2 45. CORN firm at 69c.@70c. for Mixed and Yellow; 80c.@85c. for White. OATS firm—80c.@85c. RYE advancing; sales at $1 15@$1 20. BARLEY—New Iowa, Spring, the first received, not choice, $3 70. MESS PORK firm at $29 50@$30. BACON firm: 13½c.@13¾c. for shoulders; 17½c. for Clear Sides; Plain Hams, 16½c. sweet-cured Hams 19½c.@19¾c. LARD, 18c.@18½c., and for tierce, half barrels and kegs, WHISKY held higher; $1 37 was paid for some, and $1 35 refused for round lots. LIVE STOCK lower; sales at $2 75@$3 50 ₩ cwt. Hogs for inferior to extra choice. SHEEP in good